

MONDAY SPORTS Magic's Number Retired Page 13

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ESTABLISHED 1887

Norwegians Are Super in G

Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway won the gold, and teammate Jan Einar Thorsen won the bronze medal Sunday in the men's super-giant slalom...

And Not Bad in the 1,500

Johann Olav Koss, a three-event world record holder hospitalized a week ago, edged Norwegian teammate Ande Sondral to take the 1,500-meter speedskating gold.

Nieminen: Still a Sweet 16

Toni Nieminen, the 16-year-old Finnish ski jumper who leaped into the Olympic record books last week as the youngest to win a gold, got his second with the two longest jumps off the 120-meter hill...

Duchesnays: Moving Up

French stars Isabelle and Paul Duchesnay finished second in the original dance to move up to second overall behind the Russians Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko...

A French First in Hockey

France qualified for the medal round in the hockey tournament for the first time by beating Norway, 4-2, and in the process eliminated the Norwegians and the Swiss.

Swiss Go Bobbin' Along

Gustav Weder and Donat Acklin of Switzerland, fifth after the first two runs, rallied to win the gold medal in the two-man bobsled competition at the Olympics...

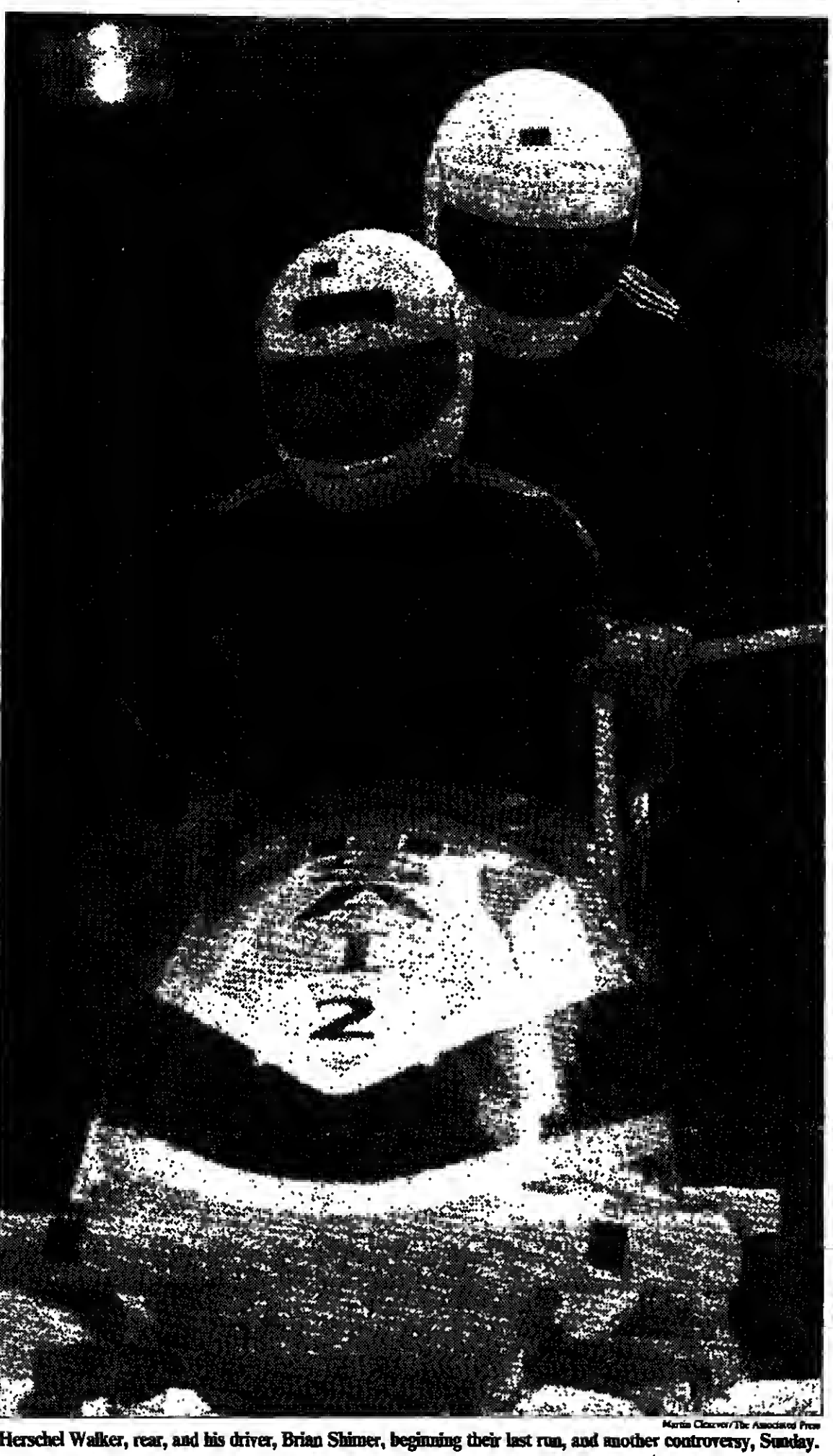
More Stasi Informers

Two leading German sports officials hinted that more Olympic athletes from the former East Germany would be identified as collaborators with that country's secret police...

An End to a Streak

Mark Kirchner joined three other athletes as a double champion in the Winter Olympics as he led Germany to a 22.8-second victory over the Unified Team in the men's 4 x 7.5-kilometer biathlon relay...

OLYMPIC PODIUM



Herschel Walker, rear, and his driver, Brian Shimer, beginning their last run, and another controversy, Sunday.

A Gridiron Bull Has Trouble Playing Tinkerbell

LA PLAGNE, France — Up at the top of the Olympic bobsled run, near a grove of fir trees frosted silver by snow, the voice of the public-address system announced, "Getting ready, United States 1."

Walker's rushing stats as a running back are measured in yards. But his bobsled team's times are measured in 100ths of a second. The blink of an eye, if that.

fire in your eyes," he has said. "But as you get to the time to get in the sled, you want to be like a ballet dancer. So you want to start out like a raging bull and then turn into Tinkerbell."

Kiosk

13 Protesters Slain in Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire (Reuters) — At least 13 people were killed Sunday when security forces opened fire on demonstrators in the Zairian capital, Information Minister Kifenge Yezzi said.

General News

The rebel Serbian enclave of Krajina voted to oust Milan Babic, its leader. Page 4.

Business/Finance

OPEC's agreement to reduce oil output is not expected to bolster prices. Page 7.

Nestlé SA won French approval to proceed with its bid for Source Perrier SA. Page 7.

Weather Page 2.

France Pulls an Environmental Holdup

PARIS — France, with its keen eye for seizing the spirit of the moment, has played host to more prestigious conferences and printed more glossy pamphlets on the plight of the environment than most rich nations.

Clearly seen as a prestige project, the agency has attracted bids from 11 of the 12 member states to have its headquarters on their territory.

That strategy has infuriated many people, among them Carlo Ripa di Meana, the Community environment commissioner. The normally mild-mannered Italian aristocrat has accused Paris of "blackmail" and "hostage taking" over the issue.

New Polish Leaders Return to Old Ways

WARSAW — After riding to power on growing public opposition to Poland's economic program, the new government is reluctantly embracing the main tenets of its predecessors.

"I wonder if the IMF realizes how difficult is the social and political situation of this country," the senior Polish official said. "We need to have a sensible budget, but we need to preserve democratic processes, and one need has to be balanced against the other."

During the electoral campaign, Mr. Olzewski called for renegotiation of Poland's deal with the IMF. Now he is boxed in by a budget deficit, facing growing opposition within his own parliament, and has found little room to maneuver.

Israelis Assassinate Hezbollah Chief After Arabs Kill 3 Soldiers

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service JERUSALEM — Israeli forces killed the leader of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah in Lebanon on Sunday in a lightning strike by helicopter gunships that reportedly also left his wife and son and at least four bodyguards dead.

to Jerusalem, Israeli Army spokesmen confirmed only Sheikh Musawi's death, but they did not dispute reports that others were killed or accounts on Israeli television that the raiders had fired automatic weapons at survivors who ran from their vehicles in an effort to escape.

Bush Bedeviled by Buchanan

By E.J. Dionne Jr. and John E. Yang Washington Post Service GOFFSTOWN, N.H. — George Bush's reelection campaign is confronting its first test of 1992 in a jittery mood, with the president coming under fierce assault by Patrick J. Buchanan, his Republican rival, and the entire field of Democratic candidates prior to Tuesday's state primary.

Mr. Buchanan, who has watched gleefully as Mr. Bush's numbers have crumbled in the polls, predicted an embarrassment for the president.

Rockefellers Go for Growth

By Richard D. Hylton New York Times Service NEW YORK — The Rockefeller name is synonymous with the summits of wealth and philanthropic largesse. The family has founded museums, universities, philanthropic foundations and some of the biggest national parks in the United States.

the number of people with claims to pieces of the fortune. "Historically our goal has been the preservation of wealth rather than the amassing of wealth," said David Rockefeller Jr., one of the many great-grandchildren of John D. Rockefeller, the family patriarch and America's first billionaire.



George Bush, responding to a questioner in New Hampshire.



# In Snowy Moscow, the 'Shame' of Not Having Enough to Eat

By Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — By mid-morning, the lines at Tishinsky outdoor market had formed. Oblivious to the falling snow, a dense mass of impoverished humanity offered for sale possessions of a lifetime in order to buy bread for today.

There stood an old woman on a pension offering a grandson's warm tights, a disabled veteran proffering a few sweaters and some electric fixtures, and a mother with several children to feed who had laid out on the icy, snow-covered ground some neatly arranged matches, a box of oatmeal, flowered plates and a pair of old boots.

And there was Vera Simyonova, 38, in a threadbare blue coat and hat, selling two cans of imported, boiled hot dogs, the only thing she had worth selling. This was not her first time on the line.

"I'm ashamed to sell, but what else can I do?" she said, her voice flat and tired, as she watched a woman hurriedly inspecting the two cans that her son, Misha, was holding. "Sometimes people buy, and

his government would soon implement measures to protect the needy.

Miss Simyonova works as a cleaning lady in a building. She is paid only 200 rubles a month — about what it costs to buy two pounds of cheese. With this she must support herself and Misha, 14, who is mentally handicapped and cannot attend regular school. Sometimes she takes him to work with her; mostly she leaves him locked in their two-room apartment because she cannot afford to pay someone to watch him.

"What else can I do?" she asked. She is not married and has no one to turn to for help with her son. Recently the government promised to give her a stipend because he is considered an invalid, but so far, she said, "I haven't seen even one kopek."

Life always has been difficult, said Miss Simyonova, whose exhausted face and eyes make her appear much older than 38. But in the past she could manage. The government kept prices low, and she even got monthly packages of food through work

Late last year, though, the food packages petered out and prices started to creep up. She and her son subsisted mostly on potatoes, bread, milk, pickled cucumbers and small portions of salami. Now, even that seems luxurious.

With costs skyrocketing since Jan. 2, when Mr. Yeltsin removed controls on prices, she no longer has enough money to make it through a month. According to government estimates, a Muscovite now needs about 1,900 rubles a month to stay out of poverty, a sum well beyond the average worker's income.

"Two hundred rubles, what does that buy? As the mother of an invalid I have the right to buy food without waiting in line," she said, but the day before she had tried to buy some still-subsidized "string sausage."

"A woman hit me in the face," she said, more in surprise than anger.

In January, she sold some of her powdered laundry soap and, then, a precious frying pan. This week, with her monthly payday still days away, she was down to her last 30 rubles. She looked through her

cupboards and found two cans of American cooked hot dogs which she had gotten long ago.

At Tishinsky market she was hoping to sell them for 35 rubles each. But there were few takers among the Russians wending their way along the shoulder-to-shoulder gauntlet of anxious sellers.

Those offering something for sale vastly outnumbered buyers in search of goods unavailable in regular stores. When Miss Simyonova's son told them "35 rubles," they all moved on. It did not seem like it was going to be a good day.

"Under Brezhnev," she said, beginning a tirade that many often hear here about how much easier life seemed in the 1970s when Leonid I. Brezhnev was the leader and the economy had not really begun to collapse, "everything was cheap. We could live."

Then she shrugged the thought off and looked to see who else might be interested in her two small cans.

"I do hope things will get better soon," she said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Nagorno-Karabakh Shelling Kills 20

MOSCOW (Reuters) — At least 20 people were killed and dozens injured this weekend in some of the heaviest shelling of the four-year Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, the Interfax agency reported Sunday.

The Russian Foreign Ministry said it had sent invitations to Azerbaijan and Armenia for talks in Moscow on Thursday on ways to end the conflict.

The Nagorno-Karabakh prime minister, Oleg Esayan, said Azerbaijani forces had shelled the territory's main city of Stepanakert with rockets and heavy guns through most of Sunday, according to Interfax. Nagorno-Karabakh is a largely Armenian-populated area inside Azerbaijan.

### 3 Republics Join Economic Group

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Iran, Pakistan and Turkey opened the doors of a long-dormant economic organization to the newly independent Muslim republics of the former Soviet Union at a summit meeting in Tehran on Sunday.

The meeting is like a family reunion, President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran said at the first summit meeting of the Economic Cooperation Organization. He welcomed Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan as members, and left little doubt that Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which also sent high-level delegations, would soon join.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan said that a political settlement in Afghanistan could lead to membership for that country. Turkish officials said that Romania had also asked to join the organization, until now exclusively Islamic.

### U.S. to Keep Syria on Terrorism List

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States has rejected Syrian requests to be dropped from its list of states that sponsor terrorism, a senior State Department official said.

The State Department reports to Congress annually on global terrorism. Countries that it views as cooperating with terrorist groups are ineligible for preferential trade relations with the United States and for trade credits or loans from international financial institutions.

Last year's report listed six such states — Iraq, Iran, Syria, Libya, Cuba and North Korea. The official said the same six would be cited when the report is updated in April. Syria backed the United States in the Gulf War and has cooperated in Middle East peace efforts.

### Thatcher Succumbs to Recession

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's recession has caught up with the former prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, who had to settle for £80,000 less than the asking price when she sold the house she once planned to use for her retirement.

The mansion, with a bullet-proof glass balcony, had lingered on a depressed property market in suburban Dulwich at £675,000 (£1.2 million) since June, when Mrs. Thatcher, 66, decided she preferred central London's fashionable Belgrave area and put the Dulwich residence up for sale.

The agents confirmed Sunday that it had been sold to a Swiss-based financier, Edward Nassar, who paid "close to" £595,000 for it.

### 5 More Slain in Punjab Campaign

CHANDIGARH, India (Reuters) — At least five party workers were killed on Sunday in the latest violence in India's Punjab state, where Sikh militants are trying to block elections this week, the police said.

A spokesman said militants opened fire on more than 20 members of the Bahujan Samaj party campaigning in Nawadind Shokian, 140 kilometers (85 miles) northwest of this city, the state capital. At least five were killed and 17 were wounded, he said.

Militant Sikhs, who assert that the Feb. 19 elections for a state legislature will legitimize India's rule over the rich farming region, have killed at least 16 people canvassing for votes since the campaign began 10 days ago. Eight government teachers, scheduled to work as election officers, have also been shot.

### For the Record

An explosion aboard a chemical tanker off Singapore on Sunday killed at least five people and injured 16, officials said. The Japanese-owned tanker was under repair when the explosion occurred. Officials said the cause of the blast was under investigation. (Reuters)

## New Rays of Hope for Afghans

### Pakistan and Rebels Back UN Plan for Change in Kabul

By Steve Coll  
Washington Post Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — The search for a peaceful solution to the 13-year-old Afghan conflict is gaining momentum, with growing numbers of rebels and the government of Pakistan offering support to a United Nations plan that would establish a new government in Afghanistan.

Pakistan has committed itself to a cutoff of arms to the Afghan mujahidin, matching earlier pledges by the United States and the former Soviet Union. In some cases, Pakistan has even sought to take back weapons and trucks supplied before the arms embargo, according to Afghan rebels, Pakistani officials and diplomats.

Five months after Washington and Moscow announced the end of their proxy war in Afghanistan, sporadic fighting is continuing inside the country, and there remain many uncertainties about the UN talks. But a series of policy reversals during the last three weeks has generated a mood of cautious optimism around the peace process.

Pakistan, which has armed and funded the mujahidin for a decade, decided on Jan. 25 to abandon its two-track policy of military backing for the rebels and simultaneous support for peace negotiations. Instead, Islamabad said it would fully support the UN talks. Following a six-day meeting near Kabul, Afghanistan, a council of several hundred independent rebel military commanders issued a statement

Feb. 4 announcing, for the first time, that they would not oppose the UN negotiations.

The commanders rejected a cease-fire, however, until the Kabul government of President Najibullah is replaced, an action contemplated by the UN plan. On Feb. 8, three of the seven main mujahidin political leaders in Pakistan issued a joint statement declaring that the UN talks — and not continued military pressure — offered the best way to resolve the conflict.

Four other Islamic conservative mujahidin leaders, including Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, have rejected the UN process, calling it part of a conspiracy against their holy war to overthrow the Kabul government. But Mr. Hekmatyar and other radical Islamic leaders have continued to meet with the chief UN negotiator, Benon Sevan, to discuss his proposal. It is not clear whether the radicals would continue to push for a military solution if the UN plan advances.

A major difference between these developments and past efforts to forge peace in fractious Afghanistan is that, this time, Pakistan appears to be fully committed to a political solution, spurred by its desire to open land trading routes through Afghanistan to the five Muslim republics in Central Asia that became independent following the breakup of the Soviet Union. Such routes depend on peace in Afghanistan.

"If we make mistakes now," said Sardar Asaf Ahmed Ali, Paki-

stan's minister of state for economic affairs, then instead of having five potential economic allies and partners in Central Asia, "we're going to get five potential enemies."

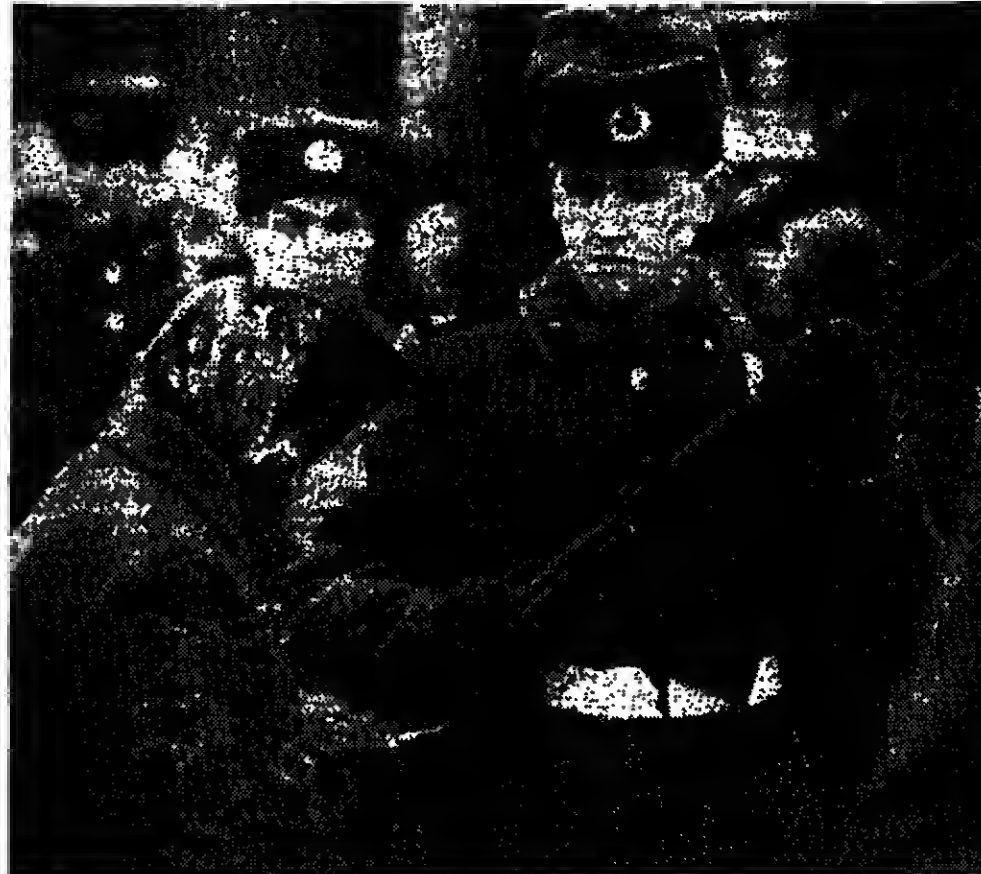
Mr. Ali, who lobbied for the change in Afghan policy after a tour of Central Asia in December, added, "The other side is that we've stood by these people for 12 years, and why should we lose them? And my counterargument was that we're not talking about losing them, but about a rational solution."

Besides the desire to trade in Central Asia, Pakistan's shift was driven by the collapse of the Soviet threat in the region and the continuing failure of the mujahidin to achieve significant military victories, Pakistani officials say.

Pakistan's influential army, led by a new chief, General Asif Nawaz, and the military Inter-services Intelligence agency, which in the past funneled weapons to the Afghan rebels, are said by government officials to support fully the new Afghan policy. The intelligence chief, Major General Asad Durrani, met with mujahidin leaders on Feb. 9 and told them, in effect, that the objective had not changed but that the UN talks would be the means to accomplish the goal, according to a source familiar with the meeting.

"I think the army is squarely behind this position," said Riaz Mohammed Khan, a Foreign Ministry official who is a member of the Afghan Cell, a senior-level committee of bureaucrats and generals that sets Pakistan's policy toward the war. Whether the change will be permanent depends on how the situation in Afghanistan develops, he said.

Meanwhile, Pakistan has clamped down on material aid to the mujahidin, according to Afghan rebels and others. There have



A woman who lost a son in Afghanistan at a ceremony Sunday in Minsk marking the Soviet pullout.

been reports that some mujahidin military camps across the border are shutting down and that Afghan weapons drivers have been laid off.

"In certain instances, Pakistan has turned its back," said Syed Hussain Anwari, a mujahidin commander who leads a force near Kabul. "We didn't expect that."

Mr. Anwari said that while rebel

commanders would like to fight on against Major General Najibullah, whom they see as weak and vulnerable, they are hindered by continuing disunity and a shortage of supplies. The commanders "would prefer a military solution, but this is the next best thing" if the UN talks lead to General Najibullah's resignation, he said.

## 'Hour of Truth' for GATT, Dutch Official Says

Amid signs of sharpening divergences on trade and security between Washington and European capitals, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands spoke to Joseph Fichetti of the International Herald Tribune about European Community thinking on the future of trans-Atlantic ties.

Q. The Bush administration seems set to make success in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade a litmus test of cooperation with the newly strengthened European Community. Is it already too late for a compromise?

A. The situation is fraught with risk, but negotiations have not reached the end of the road. Now we're measuring each other's concessions, and each side has the feeling that the other is not forthcoming enough. It's the hour of truth where every one should be constructive because none of us is ready for the political fallout of a failure. We would all suffer together from an outcome that led to protectionism and perhaps retaliation verging on trade war.

Let's not forget that U.S. exports to Europe are far larger than the other way around. On the other hand, of course, my country, like other EC nations, has huge investments in the United States. Failure would be a disaster for the industrialized world and also for Third World countries,

### MONDAY Q&A

EC's farmers. In every country — and not just in the EC — they are subsidized because they are part of the backbone and social structure of our nations.

The EC has already started reforms that mean heavy sacrifices by our farmers. We are prepared to do more. We're also ready to liberalize trade in agricultural products. But all of this has to be a two-way street. I'm not implying that all the concessions now have to come from the United States. But last fall, we did our utmost in producing new proposals — with disappointing responses in Washington.

Q. U.S. officials complain that Washington has been able to bargain in a give-and-take way while the EC seems unable to oblige France to make concessions and instead is protecting one of its members

whose views are holding up a GATT success. Is that a fair complaint?

A. Let's not start saying that one party to the negotiations is in a position to do something and the other is not. But you have to see how difficult our situation is. America has one Congress, we have 12 parliaments. We have already done a lot of bargaining among ourselves, and we are still trying to negotiate flexibly.

Q. Was Vice President Dan Quayle speaking the truth in suggesting that a GATT failure would weaken American support for trans-Atlantic security ties?

A. I heard no explicit linkage in his words, and American involvement in European security is too broad and deep to be automatically affected by bilateral economic difficulties. But in the unfortunate eventuality that we ran into real difficulties on trade, it would put a severe strain on our relations. That's why the EC remains committed to solving the trade challenge.

But we have a common interest in security, too. The United States is a European power, partly because of our shared values and interests, partly because American strength provides a balancing power in Europe.

Q. On Yugoslavia, isn't the United States now involved there via Cyrus Vance and the Security Council? Does that sug-

## Stasi Links Take Toll In Germany

— Reuters

BONN — A popular German politician faced new allegations over the weekend about his dealings with the Stasi, the former East German security police, and a member of parliament accused of Stasi ties killed himself.

Manfred Stolpe, 55, a Social Democrat who is premier of the eastern state of Brandenburg, denied a report in the magazine Der Spiegel that he had been a Stasi informer. Mr. Stolpe threatened to sue the magazine for libel.

On Sunday, the newspaper Welt am Sonntag quoted Communist documents as showing that Mr. Stolpe had encouraged government crackdowns on East Berlin dissidents.

It quoted Mr. Stolpe as telling Communist authorities in March 1988 that dissidents stood "on the border of terrorism."

Mr. Stolpe has said he had many meetings with Stasi officials, but with the aim of protecting people, not denouncing them.

On Saturday night, Gerhard Riege, a legislator in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, hanged himself in Jena, in Eastern Germany. Mr. Riege, 61, a member of the Party of Democratic Socialism, the former East Germany's revamped Communist Party, was believed to be the first serving politician to kill himself over revelations of Stasi ties.

The party leader, Gregor Gysi, who also is accused of having been a Stasi collaborator, announced the suicide. He said Mr. Riege had killed himself because details of his contacts with the Stasi from 1954 to 1960 had been published.

"I fear public opinion, the way it is being shaped by media and against which I cannot defend myself," Mr. Gysi quoted Mr. Riege as saying in a suicide note.

In a report released ahead of publication on Monday, Der Spiegel said the Stasi regarded Mr. Stolpe as sympathetic to East German socialism and valued his contacts with West German politicians.

According to the magazine, Mr. Stolpe was a Stasi informer for at least 15 years, with the code name "Secretary."

Mr. Stolpe has said he had about 1,000 meetings with the Stasi over 27 years as a lawyer for the Protestant Church in East Germany.

Mr. Stolpe said he had been "misused" in Stasi files and urged other people who had held similar positions in East Germany to check whether they had unknowingly been used as informers.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

**Dutch Border Guard Is a Computer**

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Amsterdam's Schiphol airport, one of Europe's busiest, has introduced a computer that can read fingerprints to speed Dutch travelers through immigration checks.

The computer compares personal data electronically encoded on a special pass with the traveler's fingerprints, and automatically opens a barrier after the person's identity is confirmed. The process takes 20 seconds. The passes are available to citizens who travel abroad more than five times a year. The airport expects to issue 7,000 passes this year.

**This Week's Holidays**

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Guam, Puerto Rico, Sri Lanka, United States.

TUESDAY: Gambia, Thailand.

WEDNESDAY: Iran, Nepal.

FRIDAY: Bangladesh.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday

Area	Today	Tonorrow	Day After
North America	Cloudy, mainly dry weather will hold over through Thursday across northern Europe. Heavy rain or snow early Tuesday in London and Paris. Spain will be sunny with some rain in the day in Washington, D.C., and New York City.	Cold, mainly dry weather will hold over through Thursday across northern Europe. Heavy rain or snow early Tuesday in London and Paris. Spain will be sunny with some rain in the day in Washington, D.C., and New York City.	Clouds will be the rule through at least Monday in Hong Kong and Taipei with rain and drizzle continuing in those cities. Seoul will be seasonally cold and dry, and it will be blustery in Tokyo. Daily high-lows in Singapore will break out in downpours.
Europe	High: 15, Low: 10, Cloud: 100%	High: 15, Low: 10, Cloud: 100%	High: 15, Low: 10, Cloud: 100%
Asia	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%
Africa	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%
Latin America	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%
Caribbean	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%
South America	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%	High: 25, Low: 15, Cloud: 100%
Europe (cont.)	Algeria: 18-12, 10-5, 100%	Algeria: 18-12, 10-5, 100%	Algeria: 18-12, 10-5, 100%
Europe (cont.)	Amsterdam: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Amsterdam: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Amsterdam: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Europe (cont.)	London: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	London: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	London: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Europe (cont.)	Paris: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Paris: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Paris: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Europe (cont.)	Rome: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Rome: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Rome: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Europe (cont.)	Madrid: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Madrid: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Madrid: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Europe (cont.)	Stockholm: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Stockholm: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Stockholm: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Europe (cont.)	Warsaw: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Warsaw: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Warsaw: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Europe (cont.)	Zurich: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Zurich: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Zurich: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Asia (cont.)	Bangkok: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Bangkok: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Bangkok: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Asia (cont.)	Hong Kong: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Hong Kong: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Hong Kong: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Asia (cont.)	Seoul: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Seoul: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Seoul: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Asia (cont.)	Tokyo: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Tokyo: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Tokyo: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Asia (cont.)	Singapore: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Singapore: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Singapore: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Asia (cont.)	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Asia (cont.)	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Asia (cont.)	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Asia (cont.)	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Buenos Aires: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Buenos Aires: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Buenos Aires: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Sao Paulo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Sao Paulo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Sao Paulo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Lima: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Lima: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Lima: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Bogota: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Bogota: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Bogota: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Caracas: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Caracas: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Caracas: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Medan: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Medan: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Medan: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Algeria: 18-12, 10-5, 100%	Algeria: 18-12, 10-5, 100%	Algeria: 18-12, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Amsterdam: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Amsterdam: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Amsterdam: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	London: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	London: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	London: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Paris: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Paris: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Paris: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Rome: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Rome: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Rome: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Madrid: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Madrid: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Madrid: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Stockholm: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Stockholm: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Stockholm: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Warsaw: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Warsaw: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Warsaw: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Zurich: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Zurich: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Zurich: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Bangkok: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Bangkok: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Bangkok: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Hong Kong: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Hong Kong: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Hong Kong: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Seoul: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Seoul: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Seoul: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Tokyo: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Tokyo: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Tokyo: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Singapore: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Singapore: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Singapore: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Algeria: 18-12, 10-5, 100%	Algeria: 18-12, 10-5, 100%	Algeria: 18-12, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Amsterdam: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Amsterdam: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Amsterdam: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	London: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	London: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	London: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Paris: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Paris: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Paris: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Rome: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Rome: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Rome: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Madrid: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Madrid: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Madrid: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Stockholm: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Stockholm: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Stockholm: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Warsaw: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Warsaw: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Warsaw: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Zurich: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Zurich: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Zurich: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Bangkok: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Bangkok: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Bangkok: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Hong Kong: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Hong Kong: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Hong Kong: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Seoul: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Seoul: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Seoul: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Tokyo: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Tokyo: 15-10, 10-5, 100%	Tokyo: 15-10, 10-5, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Singapore: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Singapore: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Singapore: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Manila: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Delhi: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Calcutta: 25-15, 15-10, 100%
Latin America (cont.)	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10, 100%	Colombo: 25-15, 15-10,	



# Tsongas and Clinton, Down to the Wire

By Robin Toner  
New York Times Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The New Hampshire Democratic primary contest produced a final weekend of emotional campaigning with much of the drama coming from the appeals of two men: Governor Bill Clinton, battling to prove the endurance of a candidacy that began with great hopes, and a former senator, Paul E. Tsongas, almost tearfully thanking supporters for carrying him farther than he was expected to go.

Mr. Clinton campaigned with passion and seeming abandon, fortified by polls suggesting that his candidacy had bottomed out after the furor over his draft history and may be on the upswing.

"I want these people to see me out there working hard, reaching out to them and fighting until the last dog dies," the Arkansas governor said Saturday as he and his wife, Hillary, stalked the voters of Manchester, cornering every passer-by and greeting every child.

Mr. Tsongas came close to tears as he thanked campaign workers for sticking with him.

"I'm so grateful," he said. "Without you, there would be no campaign, no credibility. I hope you feel what I feel about you."

He sounded almost awed by the status he has achieved by moving past Mr. Clinton in the polls.

The weekend polls showed Mr. Tsongas at the head of the Democratic pack, followed by Mr. Clinton. Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa and Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska were neck and neck for third.

The Kerrey campaign has all but conceded the top spot in the New Hampshire race and

is hoping to emerge with enough support to go to the primaries in the West.

Speaking Saturday in Concord, Mr. Kerrey seemed relaxed and insisted he was confident.

"I look forward to debating Paul Tsongas in South Dakota," he said, referring to the

**'I want these people to see me working hard, reaching out to them and fighting until the last dog dies.'**

Governor Bill Clinton

Feb. 25 primary there. "It will be a much different debate."

As with many New Hampshire primaries, political fortunes have shifted time and again in these final days. And no one was making hard predictions about the outcome after a nationally televised debate on Sunday night, an event that is expected to be a rough collision of candidates going for broke.

This is, in short, a classic New Hampshire primary, in which about 125,000 Democrats in this quirky, arid state — 98 percent white, ranked 40th in population — test and torment a handful of candidates and define their party's presidential future.

Whatever else comes out of this primary, the voters have set the framework for the national debate, forcing the candidates to produce an array of economic plans and to stick to the bread-and-butter issues that

seemed lost in the 1988 presidential campaign.

Many of the voters here seem dazed by how quickly their boom of the 1980s turned to bust.

Marie Mullikin, a Derry resident who became a symbol of economic distress when she presented Mr. Harkin with a fat sheaf of home-foreclosure notices in her community, said in an interview: "This is going on all over the country, and the president says there is nothing wrong. Mr. President, there is."

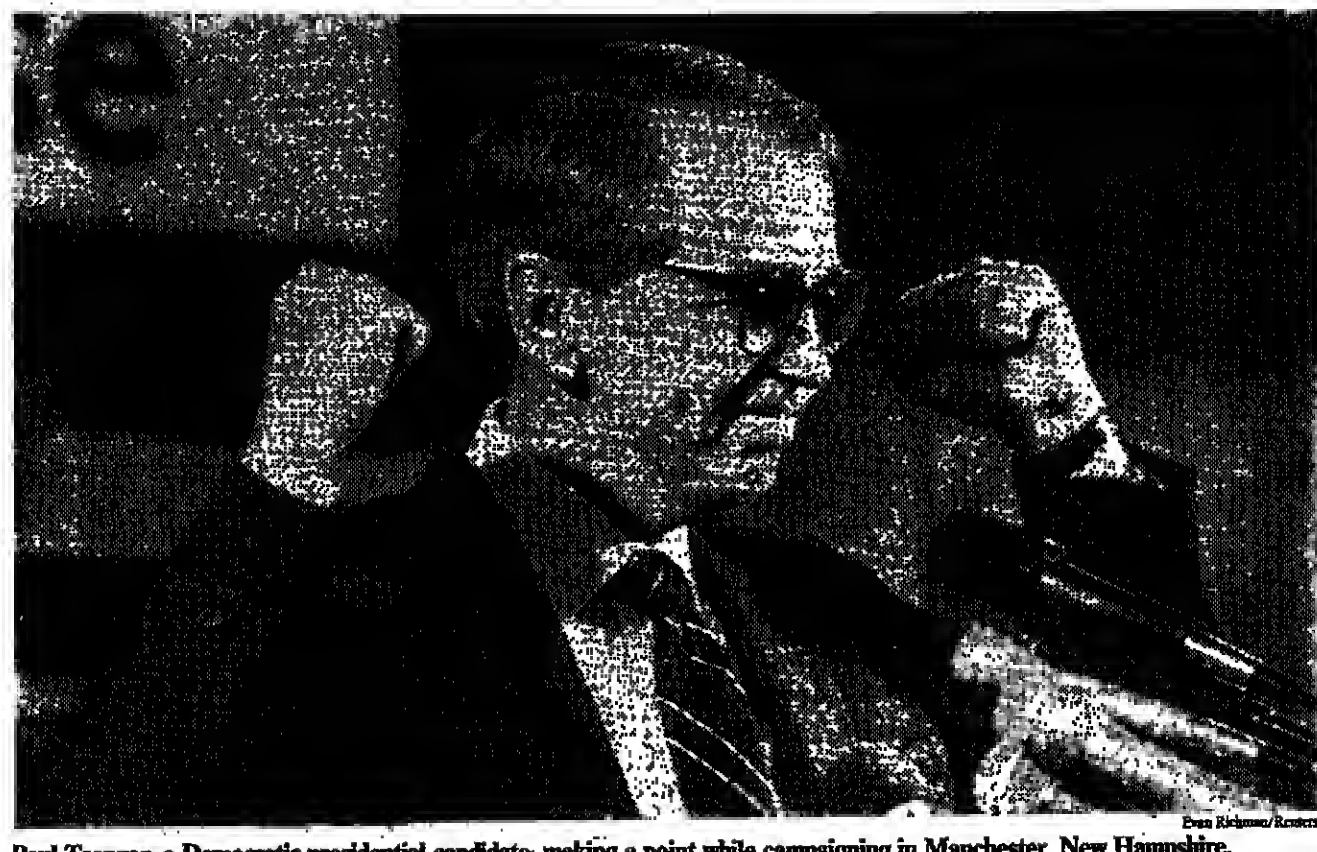
All the candidates were closing with economic appeals. Mr. Kerrey's television commercials said he was running for president because "the dream of prosperity for the middle class has been shattered."

And Mr. Harkin, who has escalated his attacks on his rivals in recent days, was denouncing his opponents for backing special "fast track" authority for President George Bush to negotiate a free-trade agreement with Mexico.

Mr. Harkin, who is campaigning as the voice of traditional Democratic values and is hustling to make the cut in New Hampshire as a major contender, used as his backdrop Saturday a rubber and tire plant where workers were notified last week that the factory would close within a year and more than 200 jobs would be transferred to Mexico.

Mr. Tsongas said at his rally in Manchester that his campaign was also about "jobs, jobs, jobs," although his economic proposals are far different from Mr. Harkin's — including a cut in the tax on capital gains to encourage investment.

And Mr. Clinton was touting his record in Arkansas "for better jobs and better education."



Paul Tsongas, a Democratic presidential candidate, making a point while campaigning in Manchester, New Hampshire.

# Killer of 15 Was Sane, Milwaukee Jury Finds

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

MILWAUKEE — A jury has decided that the confessed serial killer Jeffrey L. Dahmer was legally sane when he murdered and dismembered 15 boys and men in one of the nation's most grotesque killing sprees.

Mr. Dahmer, who faces mandatory life imprisonment for each of the murders, will be sentenced Monday. Wisconsin does not have capital punishment.

The dramatic end to the case that shocked and horrified this city and the country came Saturday as Judge Laurence C. Gram Jr. of Milwaukee County Circuit Court read 15 separate verdicts that Mr. Dahmer was not suffering from mental disease at the time of each of the killings.



Jeffrey L. Dahmer in court, displaying a mock tableau he put together, with a story on the killings.

When Judge Gram read the 15th verdict, asserting that Mr. Dahmer would be hospitalized and not committed to a state mental institution, cheers and applause erupted in the part of the courtroom reserved for relatives of the victims.

Two of the 12 jurors disagreed with the verdicts, but only 10 votes were necessary for a ruling in the unusual sanity trial.

Mr. Dahmer pleaded guilty to the murders last month. He also pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity. To find him insane, 10 of the jurors had to agree that he suffered from a mental disease that prevented him from knowing right from wrong, or made him unable to control his actions.

The trial centered on the question of whether Mr. Dahmer could control himself, but the jury never got that far, ruling that he did not suffer from a mental disease.

"This met my fondest hope," the Milwaukee County district attorney, E. Michael McCann, said of the verdict. "The tragedy here is I think he could have stopped at any time."

The defense attorney, Gerald P. Boyle, said he warned Mr. Dahmer, 31, earlier Saturday that he would probably lose on the insanity issue. After the verdict, Mr. Boyle said, his client told him, "Thanks for trying."

"I know we have brought some peace of mind to him," Mr. Boyle said. "Now he knows he was sick. He wasn't so sick as to give him a defense."

The relatives of Mr. Dahmer's

victims praised the jury of five women and seven men, who deliberated for about 10 hours beginning Friday afternoon.

"I am just overwhelmed by that verdict," said Therese Smith, the sister of Edward W. Smith, 28, who was killed by Mr. Dahmer in June 1990.

Mr. Dahmer sat impassively, his eyes downcast, as Judge Gram read the 15 verdicts. His father, Lionel, and stepmother, Shari, also were in the courtroom. After the verdicts were read, the Reverend Gene Champion, a Baptist minister who has been counseling some of the relatives of the victims, spoke briefly with Mr. Dahmer's parents.

"They're victims too," he said. "They're hurting. They need help too."

Mr. Champion and others said they hoped the verdicts would begin to diminish the racial tension that has built up in Milwaukee since the murderous rampage, in which a gay white man victimized mostly gay black men. The jury included one black member.

After the verdicts, the jury met with state-appointed psychiatrists. Jurors have been offered free counseling; they have had to hear some of the most gruesome testimony ever presented in a courtroom.

The major issue throughout the trial was whether Mr. Dahmer could control his bizarre compulsion to have sex with the dead. He acknowledged repeatedly that he knew his actions were wrong. The only basis thus left for an insanity

defense was the claim that he could not control himself.

Hoping for an insanity verdict in at least one of the 15 murder counts, Mr. Boyle stressed what he called the progressive nature of Mr. Dahmer's mental illness. He said that after Mr. Dahmer killed his fifth victim, Anthony Sears, in March 1989, "we've got ourselves a very, very sick, uncontroltable young man."

But Mr. McCann scoffed at the suggestion that Mr. Dahmer could not control himself. He chose his victims carefully, Mr. McCann argued, always targeting men who did not have a car because he knew that automobiles could be used to trace missing persons.

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# William Schuman, Composer, Dies at 81

NEW YORK — William Schuman, 81, a composer whose distinctly American style won two Pulitzer Prizes and guided him as the founding president of Lincoln Center and the president of the Juilliard School, died Saturday.

He died after hip surgery, his family said.

Critically acclaimed, Mr. Schuman incorporated American jazz and folk traditions into his works during a musical career that spanned more than 60 years. As an educator and administrator, he

championed American music, composers and performers.

Although it was a secular cantata, "A Free Song," that won Mr. Schuman his first Pulitzer Prize in music, in 1943, his symphonic works are considered his most important accomplishment. He won a second Pulitzer, in 1983, for both his composition and his work as an educator and administrator.

# Thomas Kennedy Dies in Spain, An Ex-IHT Editor

PARIS — Thomas J. Kennedy, 65, a retired editor of the International Herald Tribune's editorial page, died Sunday at his home in Coín, Spain, after a long illness.

Mr. Kennedy joined the IHT in the late 1960s after working for The Washington Post in Washington and, for many years, for Time Inc. in Madrid. He was known for his encyclopedic knowledge — a phrase he would have quipped — about history, sports, music and medicine.

A native of New York City, he served in the Army Air Force during World War II and saw action in the Pacific as a B-29 gunner. He never forgave that war for ruining what he considered to be his promising baseball career, although when pressed he acknowledged that he could not hit a hard curveball.

The funeral was scheduled for Monday in Coín.

# AMERICAN TOPICS

## Sex in the Spacecraft: A Burgeoning Issue

"One of the most delicate and secret topics of the space age is beginning to go public, at least a bit: sex in space," writes William J. Broad of The New York Times. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration hates to talk about it, but with the advent of long-duration missions with mixed crews, experts say, "romantic couplings are all but inevitable," Mr. Broad reports.

Up to now, space sex has been impracticable. The early space capsules were cramped. Even the space shuttle has only about 2,300 cubic feet (about 65 cubic meters), less than a good-sized living room.

"It's like camping out with your seven best friends in a tent — and you can't go outside," a NASA spokeswoman said. "There's no privacy."

But Space Station Freedom, 350 feet (more than 100 meters) in length, is to be lofted and assembled starting in 1996, with 23,000 cubic feet of inhabitable space, the size of a small hotel. It will put four astronauts in orbit for months at a time.

A mission to Mars in the next century could take two years or more.

Michael Collins, a former astronaut, says in his book "Mission to Mars" that a Mars crew should be made up of married couples, for "an element of stability, of old-shoe comfort."

He adds, "Certainly a single-bar atmosphere, a charged mixture of sexually unattached competitors, would be a disaster."

But so would a pregnancy, notes Lynn M. Wiley, a reproductive biologist.

It could wreck a mission, and with the unknown hazards of space radiation, "space may not be the best place to get pregnant."

**Short Takes**

A group of independent scientists has accused the cancer establishment — including the

## National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society and the chemical industry — of misleading Congress and the public by stressing "lifestyle" causes of cancer such as diet and tobacco.

The establishment has ignored "avoidable exposures to industrial carcinogens in air, food, water and the workplace," said the group's leader, Samuel Epstein, a professor at the University of Illinois School of Public Health. The institute replied that it was fully committed to cancer detection and prevention as well as treatment.

Part of a U.S. Navy helicopter that crashed in the Pacific Ocean last summer has been retrieved in the deepest salvage recovery on record, the navy said. The forward section of the CH-46 Sea Knight helicopter was recovered from a depth of 17,250 feet about 140 miles (225 kilometers) off Wake Island; the navy said the previous record was 14,800 feet off the coast of Madagascar in 1988. The crew was lost at sea, and the navy needed the wreckage to determine the cause of the crash. A remote-controlled vehicle attached lines to the wreckage, which was hoisted to the surface. Efforts to recover the rest of the helicopter are continuing.

**About People**

President George Bush has been much criticized for exclaiming over supermarket scanners as if he had never seen one before. Of course he has, his press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, maintains. The president was marveling at a new scanner that detects damaged labels, Mr. Fitzwater says, and the criticism "is totally media-manufactured and maintained."

Not at all, says The New York Times; the videotape shows that "Mr. Bush seemed unfamiliar with even basic scanner technology," and "by continuing to argue the case, the White House has kept alive a story that would otherwise have died down after one or two days."

Arthur Higbee

# Consultancy Services Required

The Government of Pakistan has decided that a major effort to improve performance of the telecommunications sector is required to enhance efficiency of the economy and to attain sustainable growth, based on more efficient, reliable and expanded telephone network. To achieve this objective the Government is initiating a far-reaching sector reform programme ranging from incremental enterprise improvement to privatization and sector liberalization. The Government has announced its intention to privatize Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) and has received expressions of interest from several potential investors.

The Government has also determined, as a prelude to the liberalization of the sector and the PTC privatization, that an elaborately designed privatization strategy is critically needed. Privatization strategy is critically needed. Privatization of natural monopoly industry such as telecommunications, require substantial sector policy work and preparation for sector regulation and industry structure. With this objective the Government wishes to prepare fair, transparent and credible ground rules.

Based on the above outlined approach towards privatization and liberalization, the government wishes to appoint a consultant for: (i) regulatory development and implementation work; and (ii) privatization transaction advisory work; a firm offering its services for this purpose, can associate with other firm or firms.

Interested firms are advised to contact the undersigned for despatch of letter of invitation and Terms of Reference for the consultancy as well as other related documents which will be faxed to them to avoid delay.

Prior experience, particularly in privatization of telecommunication systems is essential.

Last date for receipt of complete bids is March 6, 1992

**Muhammad Sher Khan**  
Additional Secretary  
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Tel: 214059 - Fax: 828724 - Telex: 5713 MNCOM PK





# Rebel Serbian Enclave Votes Leader Out

**Resters**  
**BELGRADE** — Rebel legislators in Croatia's main ethnic Serbian enclave voted Sunday to overthrow their president and government for defying a United Nations peace plan for Yugoslavia, but the hard-line leader vowed to stay on.

Milan Babic, president of the Krajina enclave, said he would push ahead with a referendum this weekend to decide whether the region in western Croatia would accept UN peacekeeping troops on its territory.

"I have no intention of stepping

down," Mr. Babic said. "The decision is illegal and means nothing." But the major leaders in the conflict have accepted the plan, and the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, is set to order in the peacekeepers this week.

Diplomats said Mr. Boutros Ghali wanted the force to arrive as soon as possible because he feared that fighting between Croatian militia and Serbian irregular forces backed by the Yugoslav Army could erupt again after a lull of more than six weeks.

A federal soldier was killed and two were wounded Sunday in a

Croatian attack on an army convoy near Okucani, 125 kilometers (about 80 miles) east of Zagreb, the Croatian capital, according to the Tanjug press agency.

Croatian news organizations reported that two people were killed in an artillery and mortar attack on Osijek on Saturday in eastern Croatia.

The reports, which could not be independently confirmed, pushed the death toll for the week to at least 13, which made it the worst week of fighting in the newly independent state since a truce was agreed upon six weeks ago.

More than 6,000 people were killed and 700,000 were made homeless in the fighting that erupted after Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia in June.

Mr. Babic has faced opposition as the only leader defying a plan under which Krajina would become a UN-protected zone, local Serbs would be disarmed and the army withdrawn.

He says he fears that Christian Orthodox Serbs in Krajina would be at the mercy of the Roman Catholic Croats if he accepted the plan.

About half the deputies in Krajina, a region running south and east of Zagreb, appear to support Mr. Babic. The other half voted in Glina, 50 kilometers south of Zagreb, to overthrow him and his government, according to Tanjug.

Mr. Babic confirmed the report from Krajina's capital, Knin, but said, "We cannot change any organs in Krajina at the moment."

"We have one group here under the control of Belgrade and Milosevic who have been given the task of changing the Krajina leadership," he said, referring to the Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic.

Despite Mr. Babic's opposition, Mr. Boutros Ghali last week recommended the quick deployment of UN peacekeepers. The Security Council is expected to approve the decision this week.

Croatia and its neighbor Slovenia won some international recognition as independent states last month.

The republic of Macedonia is trying to follow suit, and European Community foreign ministers were to debate its independence at a meeting in Lisbon on Monday.



The body of Sheikh Abbas Musawi being carried into a mosque in Beirut on Sunday shortly after he was killed in an Israeli raid.

# Recognize Uzbekistan, U.S. Is Urged

## Move Would Foster Democracy, Dissident Tells Baker

**By David Hoffman**  
*Washington Post Service*  
**TASHKENT, Uzbekistan** — A leading figure in Uzbekistan's opposition told Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d on Sunday that the country remained a totalitarian state, but he urged the United States to extend formal diplomatic recognition as a means of helping the democracy movements.

"Politically, we have no freedom at all," said Abdurrahman Pulatov, co-chairman of the opposition movement Birlik. "The totalitarian regime has been destroyed in Moscow, but in Tashkent it continues to exist."

"I think that the sooner diplomatic relations are established, the better it will be for those forces which do not have democratic freedoms," said Mr. Pulatov, whose nationalist-oriented group is recognized but barred from elections.

Mr. Pulatov did not elaborate. But there have been reports that opposition party figures have been subjected to police searches and harassment. The fundamentalist Islamic Renaissance Movement has been banned. The only opposition party allowed to participate in the Dec. 29 election, the Erk Democratic Party, which split in 1990 from Birlik, was crushed by government forces.

Mr. Pulatov's comments came in a photo session with Mr. Baker at the conclusion of a tour through Central Asia that has shown the contrasts between radical reform in Russia and Ukraine, and the slower pace of change in this region. The Uzbek president, Islam A. Karimov, is a former hard-line Communist who continues to rule in authoritarian style.

On this trip, Mr. Baker has appealed to Central Asian leaders in Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to abide by a set of 10 "principles" for democracy and human rights in exchange for U.S. diplomatic recognition.

The list of 10 principles was expanded from a set of five that Mr. Baker articulated after the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Baker acknowledged the political problems in Uzbekistan, where student unrest led to a riot in January at the Tashkent university in which two students were killed.

Referring to Mr. Pulatov's remarks, Mr. Baker said, "Democracy is far from perfect here and many political rights are denied, but the opposition here believes it would move things in the right direction, if there were diplomatic relations between the United States and Uzbekistan."

"When we are in a position to talk and reason with the leaders of the newly emerging democracies," Mr. Baker added, "we can be a force for more freedom."

"The U.S. has diplomatic relations with many countries, although we disagree with their lack of political and economic freedom, where we use those relations to push for greater economic and political reform."

The Baker visit was in part spurred by complaints from Uzbekistan that it was being left out of U.S. diplomacy in the region, which was focusing on the much larger Kazakhstan. Sunday, officials said, Mr. Karimov took from his coat pocket a list of Mr. Baker's principles and read them back, saying he would abide by them. But Mr. Baker replied that the "depth and extent" of United States ties to the former Soviet republic would depend on how well Mr. Karimov implemented the goals. U.S. officials say privately that his record so far is poor.

In their private meeting, officials said, Mr. Karimov accused the opposition of trying to stir up ethnic unrest. Mr. Baker replied that he should allow them to participate in the political system.

After their talks, Mr. Baker flew with Mr. Karimov to the ancient city of Samarkand for an afternoon of touring, and then he headed for Moscow for a meeting with President Boris N. Yeltsin on Monday.

# BUSH:

## The Pressure's On

*(Continued from page 1)*  
 conventional. It has sought only indirectly to answer the large-scale discontent Mr. Buchanan is fanning.

Nonetheless, Mr. Buchanan's aides recognize that the largest hurdle is making their candidate an acceptable choice for many voters who dislike Mr. Bush but who see Mr. Buchanan as being either too far to the right or unprepared to be president.

Mr. Buchanan's problems were captured by Martha Williams, 49, of Hampton, a Republican — who at the time was approaching Governor Bill Clinton, the Arkansas Democrat, to shake his hand in Portsmouth. She wanted to send Mr. Bush a message, as Mr. Buchanan is telling her to, but she dislikes the messenger.

"I certainly don't like Buchanan," she said. "I think he's a nut. But I'm mad at George Bush."

# FRANCE: Environmental Holdup

## Setting Environmental Standards

*(Continued from page 1)*  
 Communitary officials "have conceived," as one senior adviser put it, to move ahead, even though legally the agency does not yet exist.

A 35-member task force, essentially the core of the new agency, has drawn up three years' worth of projects and tasks, laid the groundwork for a large information and monitoring network and prepared future specialized centers for tackling air, marine, noise and land problems. That way the agency, once created, can "hit the ground running," the adviser said.

The task force is also giving technical assistance to Eastern Europe and trying to get the countries there to accept Western environmental ideas and rules. It is also helping that highly polluted region to make full inventories of the state of forests, rivers, ground water, soil and other natural resources.

The Community still has few ways to impose its will when members violate its myriad environmental rules. It reprimands governments when they violate binding agreements or rules, which often are little more than "codes of good practice," or recommendations.

But the new agency is meant to have effective powers to impose fines or take court actions.

# ROCKEFELLER:

## Seeking to Ensure the Good Life

*(Continued from page 1)*  
 with their wealth and their tradition of philanthropy.

As each generation splinters the family fortune, it is becoming harder for the family to maintain its status.

Currently, family members personally donate a total of about \$50 million a year to various causes, while foundations endowed by the family give away about \$170 million each year.

"The work here is to rebuild the per-capita wealth," David Rockefeller Jr. said. "But will we find another Standard Oil? Probably not."

John D. Rockefeller, an accounting clerk, became one of the richest and best-known men in the world by investing \$4,000 in an oil refinery business that became Standard Oil Company and grew into a formidable monopoly.

By 1914, Mr. Rockefeller was worth more than \$1 billion. Adjusted for inflation, that would be about \$13.8 billion today. In 1917, he gave his only son, John Jr., \$460 million (about \$5 billion in today's dollars).

In 1934, John D. Rockefeller Jr. established trusts for his daughter and five sons that consisted of oil company stocks and real estate holdings. These trusts still hold the bulk of the fortune. Another set of trusts was set up in 1952 for his grandchildren, the fourth generation.

In the last three years, the family has hired a new team of professional money managers. They oversee Rockefeller Financial Services, as the new family holding company is called, and are also developing a money management business for institutions and wealthy families.

The changes in the family's investment strategy also reflect the nearly complete passing of the family torch from the famous Rockefeller brothers to their children, the fourth generation.

Some of the 1934 trusts will end

# WALKER: Lacking as Tinkerbell

## Too soon. After the race he and Shimer discussed the problem.

*(Continued from page 1)*  
 "Then we saw a picture in some paper and tried it," Walker said. "When we were going down the run, he was already in the sled and I was looking to run it down a little bit more instead of jumping in."

Walker will be the last pusher to hop on the four-man sled in the Friday and Saturday runs. And with the next Winter Olympics, in Lillehammer, Norway, only two years away instead of the usual four, he might return to the Olympic bobbed team even though he would be nearly 32 years old.

Then again, he's talked of trying to qualify for the Olympic team in

# ATTACK: Israeli Helicopter Raid Kills Hezbollah Leader and Family

*(Continued from page 1)*

Sheikh Musawi "a vengeful, cowardly assassin."

In the West Bank town of Ramallah, Hanan Ashrawi, spokeswoman for the Palestinian delegation to the peace talks, deplored the retaliatory strike on the refugee camps.

"To use the air force and state policy to kill women and children, that's not terrorism?" Mrs. Ashrawi said.

"But it demonstrates again that this has to stop," she said, "and the only way it will stop is to have a peace settlement."

In Tunis, Reuters quoted a PLO spokesman, Ahmed Abderrahman, as saying that three Palestinians

presumed responsible for the attack on the Israeli soldiers had exercised "their legitimate right to resist against the Israeli army of occupation."

Mr. Abderrahman described the attack as "a resistance act, like the French resistance against Nazi occupation."

Some Israeli press commentators, while expressing outrage over the night raid on the soldiers as most of them slept in a lightly guarded bivouac area, also drew a distinction between this assault and recent terrorist acts against civilian settlers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

At his weekly cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that negligence was possible in the Galed attack and that the Israel-

public was waiting for the outcome of an inquiry to see "the lessons to be learned from this grave occurrence."

Almost inevitably, the incident had a domestic political context as Israel's two major parties, Likud and Labor, prepared to choose their leaders this week for June 23 parliamentary elections.

Normally, an attack such as the one on the army base could be expected to benefit a security-minded man like Mr. Shamir. But even the appearance of military laxness could hurt him, and therefore some political commentators said, the swift retaliatory raids against the Palestinian camps may have had a political as much as a tactical component.

# POLAND: Back to Old Ways

*(Continued from page 1)*

land has lately been the focus of concern among Western economists.

The private sector has boomed since the program began on Jan. 1, 1990, while state businesses, particularly companies dependent on trade with the Soviet Union, have collapsed.

A majority of the winning candidates in last year's parliamentary elections ran against the economic plan. Opinion polls document a steady drop in the public's support for faster privatization, and government forecasters predict that unemployment, now at 11 percent, will reach between 17 percent and 19 percent by the end of the year.

Zdzislaw Najder, chief adviser to Mr. Olszewski, insisted that the new government is proposing important changes in emphasis, particularly in the area of protecting potentially profitable state-run industries.

But he also acknowledged that the rhetoric of last year's parliamentary campaign has long since collided with the realities on Poland's national balance sheet.

When the Olszewski government took office, Mr. Olszewski immediately called the budget deficit of more than \$1.6 billion "catastrophic" and said that it would take two months for his government to come up with a plan. Those results are to be unveiled Monday.

Drafts of the proposal for faster privatization, lower interest rates and the printing of additional money to revive failing state-run enterprises.

The key vote on a proposed budget will come within a month.

"This government can't propose a budget that is very austere," said Piotr Nowina-Konopka, secretary treasurer of the Democratic Union, which holds 14 percent of the seats in parliament.

## WORLD TRADE & INVESTMENT

### EMERGING BLOCS & OPPORTUNITIES FOR GLOBAL GROWTH

**LE GRAND HOTEL, PARIS, APRIL 2 - 3, 1992**

Co-sponsored by the  
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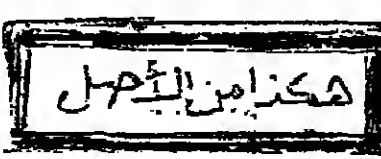
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**Herald Tribune**

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(Continued From Back Page)		
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# Who are these people? What do they want? Who is behind them?

My name is F. Lee Bailey. I have been counsel for Muhammad Alfassi, and his father, Dr. Sheik Shamsudin Alfassi, for ten years. More than four months ago, my client Muhammad Alfassi was kidnapped in Amman, Jordan, and taken to a secret prison in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. His crime? Statements he made in Baghdad, Iraq, in October, 1990. He had the courage to suggest that a democracy might be a better practice in the region.

In America, this would be routine freedom of speech. But in Saudi Arabia, a country with no constitution, no right to counsel, no due process of law, and no free press, such language is considered to be highly offensive. Muhammad languishes in inhumane conditions, and no amount of challenge has shaken the Saudis in their denial of his basic human rights.

Late last year I tried to interest the American press in what I thought — as a lawyer who has fought for individual rights for more than 35 years — was a denial of human rights by a supposed *ally* of the United States. Saudi Arabia is no El Salvador, or Nicaragua, or Panama or Grenada whom we can bully at will because we are bigger and stronger (and maybe "wronger.") Saudi Arabia is big, strong (financially) and weak (militarily.) Saddam Hussein could have had Saudi Arabia for lunch had not thousands of Americans and other freedom-loving peoples sent their loved ones to fight for that country and its people.

We did that. We and our allies from around the free world helped to save her from the tyrant, the modern version of Adolf Hitler, Saddam Hussein. Now we are about to stand by and watch her snuff out the voice of a dissident. Is this why we fought to save her?

In November, 1991, advertisements like this one were published, giving the names of some 120 prominent world citizens who deplored the treatment of Muhammad Alfassi for his "crime" of being outspoken. I am grateful to those supporters.

Recently, there appeared in the *New York Times*, the *International Herald-Tribune*, and the *Washington Post* half-page advertisements *supposedly* authorized by 20 of the same 120 people who *supported* Muhammad in November, 1991, proclaiming a withdrawal of their support. These advertisements claim that Muhammad has been charged with *forgery* only, and that he is being treated well.

An investigation by *Article 19*, the London-based International Centre against Censorship — which has publicly supported Muhammad's cause — discloses that many of those named in these latter advertisements had no knowledge that their names were being used in this fashion, and expressed shock and outrage at such fraudulent conduct.

I am investigating the identity of the person who caused these ads to be placed and inquiring into any possible connection with the Saudi government.

In any event, the person who *paid* for these advertisements has made a critical mistake. He (yes, a *he*, not a *she*) published them in the United States. In this country we can learn his identity, how much he paid, who provided the funds, and why he published this ad against the Alfassi family.

These U.S. advertisements state that Muhammad Alfassi is charged with "forgery." Is this so? Who told you that? Are you close to the Saudi government? Why would Saudi officials release this information to you, while ignoring requests from international human rights organizations such as *Article 19*, *Amnesty International*, and *Middle East Watch*, all of whom have demanded to know what the charges against my client are. As his lawyer I will not believe charges against my client that appear after five months of his kidnapping with no communication with the free world; any evidence in such circumstances would likely have been taken by force to prove what the government wants to show. I have written King Fahd directly in a final effort to see my client, and to determine his present condition. I await a response.

We appeal to public opinion to join our efforts once more to release Muhammad. Send your appeal to our address:

Law Offices of F. Lee Bailey  
1400 Centrepark Blvd.  
Suite 909  
West Palm Beach, FL 33401

From all we are told, Muhammad has not been charged with any crime. He is simply *imprisoned*, a state of affairs which cannot occur in free societies.

For you, sir, who placed these questionable ads, I have an offer. Meet me on television and tell your story. Both sides will have the right to ask questions. If you have a legitimate purpose, the world will be listening. If you dare not step forward voluntarily, you will soon do so as a part of due process of law, American Style. You have few days to decide.

Meanwhile, those of you out there who would put Archie Bunker to shame in viewing this whole scenario as some sort of joke, what will you tell your kids if they *do* serious harm to Muhammad simply for expressing an American idea? Did *you* have a loved one in the desert? If so, was he or she sent there to protect a government's right to treat a human being this way? Think about it.

F. Lee Bailey



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Send Peacekeepers

The risks are daunting, but in their credit UN Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali and his special mediator, Cyrus Vance, are pressing the Security Council to approve a peacekeeping force for Yugoslavia...

A Signal to Rangoon

It is not a grand strategic decision that the United States faces in Burma, but it is one of those important incremental decisions that collectively will determine the shape of the new era...

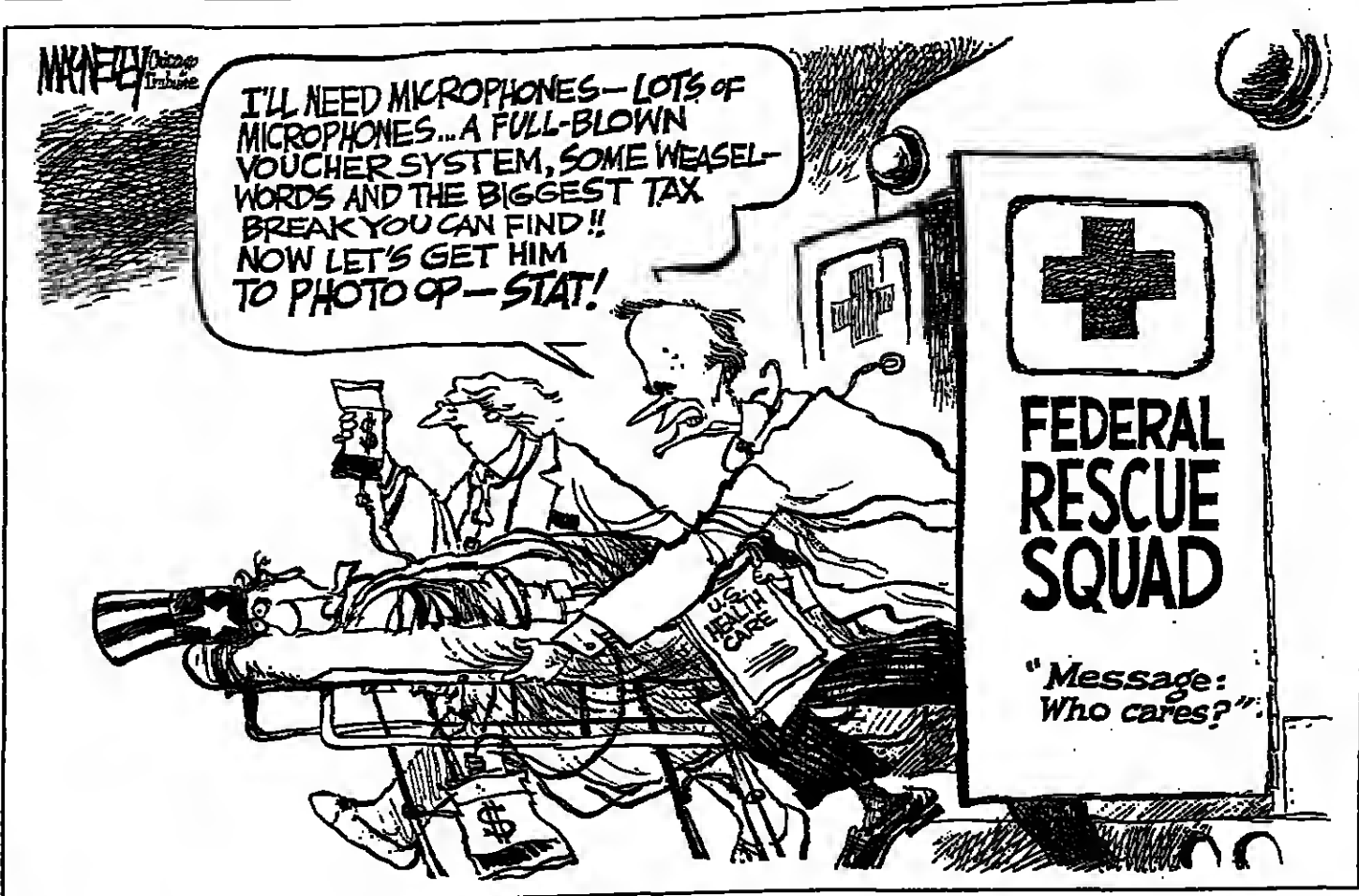
New Role for Turkey

Washington has habitually viewed Turkey less as a country and more as a Cold War asset located in the timeworn jargon, on NATO's southeastern flank...

Arguing About Cancer

One of the continuing intramural conflicts in the U.S. government's "war on cancer" made an appearance last week when Samuel Epstein, a professor of environmental medicine from the University of Illinois, held a press conference to denounce the priorities of what he calls the "cancer establishment"...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman



Go Quickly to the Aid of the Ex-Soviet Republics

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — It may have been the greatest failure of American political imagination since World War II, the costliest abdication of leadership: George Bush's failure to join promptly in helping to build new societies in what had been the Soviet Union...

Truman did with Greek-Turkish aid, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty. And Americans responded, taking on those burdens. The key to the Marshall Plan's success was not only, or mainly, American money...

publics turned into productive and democratic participants in the world economy. And the hope of the former Soviet satellites is at risk, too. President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia, when he spoke to Congress two years ago, said: "You can help us most of all if you help the Soviet Union on its irreversible but immensely complicated road to democracy..."

A Stabilization Fund Could Halt the Plunge to Chaos

By Georges de Menil

PARIS — As the West still hesitates, Boris Yeltsin is boldly struggling to introduce rudimentary markets and staunch hyperinflation in Russia. He cannot succeed alone. For his plan to work, Russia must have international guarantees backed by financial commitments, especially a \$5 billion fund to stabilize the ruble...

money without restraint. The former Soviet central bank also continues to print rubles and issue cheap credit unchecked. This must be controlled. In the 1920s, hyperinflation came very quickly. The German case was the most dramatic. At the end of 1923, prices were rising by 41,000 percent each month...

Supporting economic reform and stabilization in the former Soviet Union is a challenge and a necessity. The West should stop hesitating and assert constructive leadership. The writer is an economist at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, in Paris. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

A Different Climate at the Olympics

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — For a brief moment, but at a good time in our late-century passage, we are being reminded by the Winter Olympics of the new currents of personal and political emotion running in the post-Cold War world. This grand sports event had come to be regarded as the epitome of nationalistic striving, an island of pure competition unclouded by the practical requirements for cooperation that fray ardor in the real world...

can hockey goalie Ray LeBlanc. Who doubts it? But there were the Russian pair skaters, their expressions quiet and impenetrable, receiving their gold medals as the Olympic hymn was played and the Olympic flag with its five interlocking universal circles fluttered overhead. Did they feel an emptiness, a regret, at the least a bemusement at the strangeness of the scene? Perhaps things will be different by the time of the Summer Olympics in Barcelona. But in the way in which we television viewers acquire our omniscience, I sensed a mature struggle in the minds of the Russians to regard this as just one more aback to absorb on the road to whatever difficult new fate awaits them...

coming on strong as an organizing political principle and is overriding state loyalty, it moves toward establishment of a counter state. I am not one who ever felt strongly that the Olympics should set aside a grim and greedy contest of nations for a sanitized and elevating contest of individual talents. It has occurred to me from time to time that the sort of primitive emotional nationalism stirred by Olympic competition has, in less subtle circumstances, wreaked great historical woe. But I recall, for instance, in the American hockey triumph over the Soviets at Lake Placid in 1980, feeling a surge of what could only be described as primitive emotional nationalism. It was a surrogate response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and every minute of it seemed worth savoring...

East Asians Should Help America

By Lee Kuan Yew

The writer is senior minister and former prime minister of Singapore.

KYOTO, Japan — After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States sees the next threat as primarily economic, coming first and foremost from Japan. There is increasing unease among Americans and also Europeans that they cannot beat Japanese products of superior quality. The more Japan succeeds technologically and economically, the more they resent it. The reasons are partly cultural, partly racial.

Increasingly, I sense the unspoken and inchoate fear of Americans and Europeans that Koreans, Taiwanese, Hong Kong people, Chinese and other Asians will become nearly as formidable as the Japanese as makers of superior products. To illustrate how vulnerable Americans feel, I refer to a nationwide sample survey of 600 company personnel executives in nearly all U.S. business sectors conducted by HR Strategies, a Detroit firm. They found that nearly 70 percent of blue-collar workers lacked basic reading, writing and arithmetical skills; that nearly one-third of professional or managerial employees lacked adequate writing skills.

The Americans are in a political malaise. Their academics and commentators know and publicly discuss their problems. But there is no political will, either in the Republican or Democratic Party, to get American voters to face the facts of life: that they are living beyond their means and that to regain competitiveness they must cut spending, especially on welfare, increase savings and investments and improve education and work attitudes, before consumption can be allowed to rise again.

East Asia, including Japan, needs a United States that has a robust economy and is self-confident. It is such an America after World War II that enabled East Asia to get where it is now.

If after 10 years America has not recovered its economic health, defense spending will be a domestic political issue. Congressmen will ask why they should vote funds to maintain the stability of the Western Pacific when benefits go not to America but to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China and Southeast Asia. If this happens, Japan will gradually be forced to carry more and more of its own defense burden, which will eventually include expanded protection of sea-lanes.

In the next decade, the two Koreas are most likely to be reunited. Koreans will reinterpret any Japanese defense buildup as remilitarization. They will respond by building up their own defense. And China, still suspicious of Japanese militarism, will speed up its military buildup.

The impact will be to divert the focus of Southeast Asia from economic development toward defense. Growth will be sacrificed for security. Increased defense forces will lead to increased suspicions and tensions. The results will be bad for all. What can Japan and East Asia do to prevent or ward off these developments? Obviously we must work for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations. However, the key stumbling block is European Community agricultural subsidies, which we cannot influence.

Japan and the rest of East Asia must be patient, forbearing and helpful to keep the United States engaged both in the economic and security fields. Then East Asia is more likely to reach the year 2000 with a combined GNP greater than that of the United States, Canada and Mexico combined. Japan is a crucial player in this transformation. But so is the United States. East Asia needs both Japan and the United States to create this belt of growth and prosperity where there will be less tension and conflict.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: A Dark Anomaly

PARIS — A curious anomaly exists in this Ville Lumiere — a street which has not been lighted for years past, and which will probably never be lighted. This is the rue Antoine Vernet, between the Avenue des Coblentz and the boulevard St. Marcel.

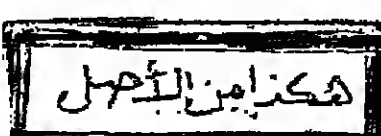
1942: Forces Captured

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] More than 60,000 British, Australian and Indian troops have been captured today [Feb. 16] by the Japanese at Singapore. This news proved an even greater blow to the British public than had the fall of the island itself, which came about from heavy losses and shortages of water, petrol, food and ammunition.

1917: 'With Every Means'

COPENHAGEN — A despatch from Berlin addressed this order by the Kaiser to his sea forces: "In the decisive struggles now at hand the task for my fleet is to turn against

This comment was excerpted by the International Herald Tribune from a speech by Mr. Lee last Thursday to senior Japanese business leaders.





East Asian Should Help America

By Lee Kuan Yew

K...



YOU CAN LEAD A HORSE TO WATER — Evacuees from the earthquake-rattled Taal volcano area, south of Manila, trying to load a nervous horse onto an outrigger-fitted boat on Sunday after scientists warned that a major eruption could be imminent.

Bangladeshi Coast Is Awaiting Disaster

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service
CHARPANA, Bangladesh. — Along the sandy coastline of the Bay of Bengal, a clatter of hammers fills the air as fishermen rebuild houses from bamboo and grass where they were flattened in April by a storm that local relief agencies say killed about 100,000 people.

The Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, one of the country's largest independent development groups, estimates that 4,000 to 5,000 shelters would be required to provide adequate haven for residents of the cyclone belt in a serious storm.
At present there are about 300 shelters, and
At present there are about 300 shelters, and not a single one has been built since April's cyclone. Relief officials say that long-term building plans have been slowed by bureaucratic bungling, poor communication and financial difficulties.

"It's the problem with the government, basically," said Salehuddin Ahmed, the rural advancement committee's director of programs. He said that the problem was not in the planning, but rather "in the implementation."
Mr. Ahmed said authority over the shelter-building program was scattered among several government ministries, coordinating committees and private relief organizations, with no single office capable of cutting red tape, allocating funds and directing a coherent building plan.

Thousands of fishermen and villagers who lived near shelters, including many here in Charpara, survived the cyclone by packing themselves into the structures and hanging on until the rain and tidal waves subsided.
But there were not enough shelters. In some places, survivors recounted how, as the cyclone gathered force, those who arrived early at the shelters crammed themselves into every square inch of available space in and on top of the buildings. Hundreds and sometimes thousands more stood outside, they said, pushing and shoving in an effort to get up the shelter stairs. When the tidal surge struck, those outside were washed away.

Plans are afoot to modestly expand the shelter network, and ground is expected to be broken on the first new shelters later this year. But private relief officials say that while the government did an acceptable job of distributing emergency supplies immediately after the cyclone, long-term building plans have been slowed by bureaucratic bungling, poor communication and financial difficulties.

Neither can the Bangladeshi fishermen and farmers who live in the most vulnerable areas afford to move out of the way of another storm. In Charpara, the fishermen rebuilding bamboo houses said they had moved to the shoreline of the Bay of Bengal because they could find no land elsewhere in eroding, overpopulated Bangladesh on which to make a decent living.
"Our land and houses were gobbled up by the sea and the river," said Kala Mia, who stood on a nearby island supervising the construction of his new house on a flat expanse of sand by the sea.
"We were forced to move here," he said. "We have no place to go elsewhere."

CAIRO, EGYPT - APRIL 10 - 14, 1992

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Confusing Statistics Spur Conflicts Over Outlook

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Like insecure lovers stripping daisies, financial markets grasp at each new economic statistic demanding to know "the U.S. recession is over, it's not over."

Admittedly, statistics ought to be more reliable than daisy petals. But the gyrations in market sentiment reflected in asset prices shows that uncertainty abounds. That is in part due to the fact that the emerging data are not at all consistently pointing in the same direction, and in part because the statistics are open to conflicting interpretation.

The currency market is a perfect example. The dollar last week more than recouped the six pfennig it had lost against the Deutsche mark in the first week of February, rising from Monday's low of 1.5570 DM to a high Friday of 1.6360 DM. It ended the week at 1.6258 DM.

The elements boosting the dollar and weakening prices of U.S. bonds were an unexpectedly large 0.6 percent rise in January's retail sales, a big increase in early February auto sales, a reported boost in consumer confidence as measured by the regular survey conducted by the University of Michigan, and a hefty money supply rise.

The data gave credence to the repeated assurances from the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, that cuts already made in U.S. interest rates were enough to put the economy on the road to recovery. Fears of further rate cuts evaporated, pushing the dollar up and bond prices down.

The dollar's rally over 1.63 DM had traders predicting that a new, higher trading range was about to be established and that lingering fears of the currency its testing old lows could safely be abandoned. "Markets want to believe a recovery is at hand," said Christopher Potts at Banque Indosuez in Paris.

Then came Friday's news of a 0.9 percent plunge in January's industrial production, denting the certitudes of imminent recovery and raising anew the question of whether the Fed would yet again have to lower interest rates. The dollar retreated from its high point and long-term U.S. bond prices recovered.

Analyzing the conflicting signals of rising retail sales and falling industrial production, Philip Braverman, chief economist at Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank's New York securities arm DKB Securities Corp., said that markets were "misled" by distorted data showing "a phantom recovery that does not exist."

THE DISTORTION, he asserted, resulted from seasonal adjustment. He said that had the Commerce Department used the same seasonal adjustment as January last year, the data for last month would not have shown a 0.6 percent increase but rather a decrease of 0.3 percent. "The change in seasonal adjustment inflated the latest figures because a year ago, preceding the outbreak of the Gulf War, the U.S. economy was in free fall."

The result is "a seasonally adjusted recovery that will evaporate in the spring" when comparisons to the war-depressed year-ago period will cease looking so favorable.

"There is nothing in the data that argues definitively about an imminent recovery," he said. Citing January's employment report, which a week ago showed a drop of 91,000, Mr. Braverman said "2.3 million workers actually lost their jobs in January."

The smaller reported figure is adjusted for the seasonal post-Christmas layoffs in the retail industry. But, he contended, "retailers last year were not hiring as massively as usual before the holidays. Last month's increase in unemployment was not due to seasonal layoffs but rather to cyclical layoffs."

Seasonal adjustment aside, John Lipsky, chief economist of Salomon Brothers Inc., said that markets last week got "too optimistic" about the retail sales data. "Without growth in incomes, there can't be a sustained growth in demand — and that growth in incomes is not there."

"Until producers are more optimistic about future demand... and until there is an increase in hours worked and incomes, we won't see any substantial growth in final demand."

The best that can be said is that "there are clear signs that the downturn is over. But it will be some time before we see unambiguous signs of recovery. The economy in the first-quarter, at best, will be flat."

Mr. Lipsky added that he did not see a strong imminent rebound in the dollar. He said investors rushing to buy dollars because they are "afraid to miss the boat awaiting final confirmation of a recovery may find themselves wrong-footed by economic data and policy moves over the coming months."

Meanwhile, analysts agreed that last week's back-up in U.S. bond yields has made investing in that market more attractive. After touching 8 percent, the yield on the government's 30-year securities ended the week at 7.9 percent.

With U.S. inflation seen running at 3 percent, Mr. Potts of Indosuez noted the real yield of almost 5 percent compares

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Germany Falls Behind U.S. as Top Exporter

FRANKFURT — German industry, its competitive edge eroded by high costs, fell behind the United States as the world's largest exporter in 1991, according to a study published on Sunday.

The report coincided with a fresh warning from industry that jobs in Germany were in jeopardy because companies were fleeing high domestic taxes and wages and transferring production abroad.

The study, by the Institute of the German Economy, an industry-backed research group, said the fall in German exports last year only partly reflected a downturn in the global economy.

It was also a result of a deterioration in the competitive position of German industry, said the report, based on data up in the end of October.

The institute said it was particularly worrying that Germany's capital goods sector, a linchpin of the country's export industry, had also been affected by the slowdown.

Above-average rises in unit-wage costs were to blame for a loss of competitiveness, it said.

West Germany was the world's leading exporter in 1990, selling \$421 billion worth of goods abroad, ahead of the United States with \$394 billion.

But Germany's trade surplus plummeted last year because of the fall in exports and the rise in imports needed for the reconstruction of Eastern Germany.

Heinrich Weiss, president of the Federation of German Industry, warned that German jobs were at risk as firms stepped up investments in production abroad.

"The reasons are high German wages and excessive corporate taxes," Südwestfunk radio quoted Mr. Weiss as saying in an interview on Sunday. More than 100,000 jobs are lost every year as firms shift production abroad, he said.

At the same time, fewer foreign investors are putting their money into Germany, Mr. Weiss said. He called for a cut in the maximum rate of income tax and corporate tax in 46 percent from 53 percent and 50 percent, respectively.

The government has said it plans legislation this year to provide for lower corporate and income taxes.

EC Sends Warning to Japan

By Charles Goldsmith  
International Herald Tribune  
BRUSSELS — The European Community's top competition official, launching a five-day visit to Japan, says he seeks to prevent "cozy deals" such as last month's Japanese agreement to increase purchases of U.S. cars and auto parts.

"I seek to dissuade the Japanese from going down the path of managed trade," said Sir Leon Brittan, the EC competition commissioner, whose meetings in Tokyo are to begin on Monday.

Sir Leon last month criticized the United States over a deal, struck during President George Bush's mid-January visit in Tokyo, which calls for Japan to import 20,000 more American-made cars and to boost purchases of U.S. car parts by \$10 billion a year by 1995.

"I hope the type of agreement negotiated between President Bush and the prime minister of Japan would be regarded as an aberration rather than a pattern to follow," he said in an interview before leaving Brussels.

The commissioner pledged to take that message in Japan. "I intend to convey in their talks cozy deals with other parties at the expense of the European Community is something that we find unacceptable," he said.

"We're asking the Japanese to open up their markets, not as a favor to us, not because we're bullying them or threatening them, but because it's in the interest of their own people," Sir Leon said.

Asked if Mr. Bush's controversial trip to Japan with the heads of the three largest U.S. automakers constituted "bullying" or "threatening," Sir Leon said, "I wouldn't use words of that kind, but I think it was a mistake."

The EC competition chief said he would also urge Tokyo to show more fervor in using antitrust powers "that on paper are considerable."

"It's not a question of us saying that we're virtuous and you're vicious, that we have these wonderful competition policies and you don't and that you should have them," he said. "It's taken years for us to build them up and they are in many respects still a matter of controversy."

In signing an antitrust accord between the European Community and the United States last September, Sir Leon said the pact could serve as a model for a similar EC accord with Japan.

Sir Leon, who is also the EC commissioner for financial services, said he would ask Tokyo to lower its "considerable barriers" to the ability of European insurance firms to operate in Japan.

He suggested that an upcoming EC report on obstacles in the worldwide financial services market had identified restrictive insurance laws and continued government influence over interest rates as the major problems in Japan.

'Cozy deals with other parties is something that we find unacceptable.'

Leon Brittan, EC competition commissioner.

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OPEC Cuts Seen As Too Small to End Price Slide

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service  
GENEVA — An OPEC agreement to reduce its oil output by a little more than a million barrels a day was described as weak by oil industry analysts, who said much deeper production cuts would be needed to bolster oil prices.

Adding to doubts about the agreement reached on Saturday were serious objections to the accord expressed immediately by both Saudi Arabia and Iran, the group's two largest members.

Iran demanded further cuts in production, while Saudi Arabia refused to abide by the quota allocated to it by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

As a result, several industry analysts said oil prices — which have been depressed by a mild winter and an international recession — were likely to fall another \$1 to \$2 a barrel this week.

"It's a disaster," said Peter Gignoux, manager of the petroleum desk at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. in London, in a comment that widely reflected the oil industry's reaction to the OPEC production accord.

"With all the focus on the meeting, this is not an adequate nor appropriate conclusion."

The new output ceiling "is neutral but the fact two key members signed with reservations undermines what they have done and the market will react appropriately," Michael Rothman, senior futures analyst at Merrill Lynch, told Reuters.

In a clear indication that OPEC oil ministers realized that they had failed to set credible production limits, the group said it would meet in Vienna on April 24 with oil-producing nations that do not belong to OPEC to seek help in restraining oil output.

But there is every likelihood that OPEC will convene an emergency meeting even sooner than April, several OPEC delegates said.

After four days of talks, OPEC agreed to reduce its 13 members' total output to 22.9 million barrels a day from 24.2 million. The accord assigned Saudi Arabia a quota of 7.8 million barrels a day.

But Saudi Arabia opposed that quota, arguing that it had done more than its share by agreeing to cut half a million barrels from its daily output of 8.5 million barrels. Although the Saudis for several days had been staunchly insisting on producing no less than 8 million barrels a day, several oil ministers meeting had believed they would compromise at the last minute.

Iran, meanwhile, argued that the overall production ceiling was too high and urged the group to drop its output to 22.5 million barrels.

In a rare departure from the usual show of consensus at OPEC meetings, both countries insisted on registering their objections in the final communiqué.

The dispute between Saudi Arabia, the largest oil producer in OPEC, and Iran, the No. 2 producer at 3.3 million barrels a day, has added further uncertainty to the group's ability to rein in its run-

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France Approves Nestlé Bid for Perrier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
PARIS — France has approved Nestlé SA's 13.3 billion franc (\$2.4 billion) offer for Source Perrier SA, clearing the way for the takeover bid to move forward on the Paris bourse, a government spokesman said on Sunday.

Government approval of the bid was a setback for the Agnellis family of Italy, which with allied companies controls 49.3 percent of Perrier. The Agnellis have said they do not intend to sell to Nestlé, but they also are resisting pressure from French stock market authorities to make their own bid for all of Perrier.

The government's decision means French stock market authorities, which had already approved Nestlé's offer, could open the bidding period during which Perrier stockholders can tender their shares for 1,475 francs apiece. Bourse authorities were expected to move quickly to open the bidding period, which usually lasts about four weeks.

Perrier shares closed at 1,575 francs on Friday, far above Nestlé's bid. Investors said they thought Nestlé would have to raise its offer as the battle moves through the courts. Some said they foresaw counterbids from the Agnellis or outside parties.

Perrier, was legally entitled to sell a key 13.82 percent stake of the company to an Agnellis ally. Mr. Vincent also is chairman of Exor SA, the largest Perrier shareholder and the subject of a friendly takeover bid by the Agnellis.

The French government was charged with reviewing the bid, launched on Jan. 20, because it involved an effort by a company based outside the European Community to buy more than 20 percent of a French company.

The Finance Ministry's approval had been expected despite some rumblings of discontent within the government. Agriculture Minister Louis Mermaz told Le Figaro newspaper it was important that decision-making power over big companies such as Perrier remained in France.

Mr. Mermaz also said, "As far as the Société des Caves de Roquefort is concerned, our position has not changed and is clear: the change in shareholdings must not in any way upset the economy of the local dairy industry. Commitments have been made; they must be respected."

Crédit Agricole, which owns 2.5 percent of Perrier and 26 percent of Caves de Roquefort, has backed the Nestlé bid, and the Swiss company has agreed to respect agreements covering milk sold to the cheesemaker. Nestlé reportedly said it would try to sell the Roquefort operations if it buys Perrier. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

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Illicit Money Seen As Fuel for Trucker Tokyo Firm Said to Bribe Doors Open

By Paul Blustein  
Washington Post Service  
TOKYO — In its heyday just a few months ago, the Sagawa Kyubin group, a parcel delivery service, appeared to be the sort of enterprise whose go-go growth epitomized Japan's economic dynamism.

Men were walking into Sagawa Kyubin offices and taking jobs as truck drivers for spectacular wages, typically starting at the equivalent of \$95,000 a year, and working exhausting days of 14 hours or more.

Sagawa Kyubin's trucks, emblazoned with the logo of a *hiyokari*, the fics-footed letter carrier of ancient Japan, were everywhere.

From its start in 1957 with just two vehicles, the company grew to become the second largest in its industry, with 25,000 employees and annual sales exceeding \$7 billion.

Now, the concern's Tokyo affiliate lies at the center of a scandal that may prove the biggest in Japan's postwar history.

Top executives of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin stand accused of fraudulently arranging hundreds of billions of yen in loans to companies they controlled and to concerns fronting for a major *yakuza*, or gangster, syndicate. They reportedly obtained billions of yen in kickbacks from that pool of money and used the funds to make contributions to powerful politicians.

Hiroyasu Watanabe, Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin's former president, was arrested Friday along with three other men, and analysts believe important political heads are sure to roll.

On one level, the affair resembles scandals that frequently afflict the trucking industry in the United States. In Japan, as elsewhere, trucking is a business that seems to attract a certain amount of shady dealing and involvement with muscular men in suits.

But on another level, the Sagawa Kyubin tale is quintessentially Japanese, illustrating the way companies on the fringe of respectability sometimes behave to obtain political favors and secure places along side the Toyotas and the Hitachis of the world.

The companies that get caught up in bribery scandals "are never the big guys from Keidanren," which is Japan's premier big business group, according to Cornelia Meyer, a political analyst with UBS Phillips & Drew International.

Upstart companies such as Sagawa Kyubin, Ms. Meyer said, are "not part of polite society," and are much more likely to deem it necessary to obtain friends in high places to show their adversaries

and Japan's powerful bureaucrats they have clout.

Sagawa Kyubin's 69-year-old founder, Kiyoshi Sagawa, is the classic aggressive upstart, willing to bend the rules of polite society in an effort to race ahead.

According to Japanese media reports and people familiar with the company, Mr. Sagawa ruthlessly pushed for growth, offering his novice drivers much higher pay than his rivals — indeed, much higher pay than most college-educated workers. With nothing more than a driver's license, a man in his 20s could get the same amount of money as an average department head at a large company.

Sagawa Kyubin drivers are famous for galloping to doors under 22.5-kilogram (50-pound) boxes and rushing back to their trucks for the next stop. Many found they could stand the job for just a few years, but they were easy to replace with new men eager for the money.

"Work twice as hard as the others and get paid three times as much," Mr. Sagawa reportedly said.

Mr. Sagawa expanded the business from its base in Kyoto by bringing local delivery companies into his group, converting the trucks — and the management philosophy — to Sagawa Kyubin's. Among these companies was one belonging to Mr. Watanabe. Because his Tokyo operation was by far the biggest single affiliate, Mr. Watanabe became the No. 2 power within the group, and he reportedly exercised considerable autonomy over his Tokyo fiefdom.

The rapidly growing group frequently found itself in trouble with the government. The Transport Ministry, which had the power to dispense operating licenses, cited Sagawa Kyubin on occasion for operating outside its authorized territory and for other road violations, and in 1987 the company was denounced in the Diet, Japan's parliament, for forcing employees to work excessively long hours. Tax officials twice cited Mr. Sagawa and his group for failing to report billions of yen in income.

With these troubles as a backdrop, Mr. Sagawa and Mr. Watanabe eventually became heavy donors in Japanese politics, who are typically in desperate need of money. Diet members are expected to pay for their offices and staffs, and to give presents of cash to constituents at weddings and funerals. Giving them money is legal, provided the amounts do not exceed certain ceilings and provided

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CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Feb. 14. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, etc.

Official rate: \* Tourist rate (commercial rate: 148P.)

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Feb. 14. Includes entries for Argentine peso, Australian \$, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and Feb. 14. Includes entries for Pound Sterling, Deutsche mark, etc.

Source: NAB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (Moscow). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Table with columns for Stock Indexes, Money Rates, and Feb. 14. Includes entries for DJ Indus., FT 100, etc.

Table with columns for Money Rates, Feb. 14, and Feb. 7. Includes entries for 3-month interbank, etc.

Table with columns for Money Rates, Feb. 14, and Feb. 7. Includes entries for 3-month interbank, etc.

World index: From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

FINANCIAL HARMONY  
Tokai Bank  
Financial integration for all your business needs  
In Japan, as around the world, Tokai Bank works as a partner in concert with companies looking to develop business outside of their home markets...  
TOKAI BANK  
Meeting your objectives around the world.



WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Feb. 14

Dollar Straights

Table of Dollar Straights bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Governments/Supnationals

Table of Government and Supnationals bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Banks & Finance

Table of Banks & Finance bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Global Corporates

Table of Global Corporates bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Table of Dollar Zeros bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Pounds

Table of Pounds bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Table of Floating Rate Notes bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

High Yielding Debt

Table of High Yielding Debt bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Table of Dollar Zeros bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Pounds

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Table of Dollar Zeros bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

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Table of Dollar Zeros bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Pounds

Table of Pounds bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

NEW YORK (AP) - The following auction...

Table of New York auction results, including columns for Bid, Ask, and other market data.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 14.

Table of Mutual Funds prices, including columns for Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

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Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'New Info', 'APITAL: Co', 'P.R.C. Output C', and 'BUCKS: Deliv'.



New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes and Fixed-Coupons.

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, Terms. Includes Equity-Linked.

CAPITAL: Conflicting Data Mar Economic Views

(Continued from first finance page) favorably with real returns available in European debt markets. And given expectations that the dollar will advance substantially later this year, he expects to see rising investments in dollar-denominated securities that should help keep the currency strong.

OPEC: Output Cut Seen as Too Little to Bolster Prices

(Continued from first finance page) away oil production, which reached an 11-year high last month. Several oil ministers conceded that the new production limits were not enough to keep oil prices from falling. In the last few months, crude prices have dropped about \$5 to a worldwide average of \$17 a barrel.

TRUCKS: Delivery Firm Said to Bribe Doors Open

(Continued from first finance page) it is not in exchange for favors. Mr. Sagawa boasted recently that his group had "taken care of 280 secretaries," meaning that it had handed over sizeable contributions to the aides of 280 members of the Diet.

Ruble Fund Begins to Take Shape

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The United States and other Group of Seven nations have begun laying the groundwork for a multi-billion-dollar fund to stabilize the enfeebled Russian ruble, and some officials say such a fund might be set up in three to four months.

Russia Resists Call to Slow Credit

By Louis Uchitelle New York Times Service MOSCOW — Responding to Western pressure to cut back lending, a top official of Russia's Central Bank says that if the bank fails to provide fresh financing for the farm sector before spring planting, Russia's already damaged economy could go into a tailspin.

Bonds Face Mid-Week Hurdle

New Data and Greenspan Testimony Expected to Be Keys battered last week as it absorbed \$36 billion in new notes and bonds at the quarterly refunding. The Treasury's 8 percent bonds due in 2021 were offered at a price of 100 2/32 late Friday, up 6/32, to yield 7.90 percent, compared with 7.91 percent on Thursday.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table listing various mutual funds with columns for fund name, bid, ask, and other financial metrics.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Guardian Bidding for Mirror Group LONDON (AP) — The Guardian newspaper confirmed Sunday that it is part of a consortium putting together a bid for the late Robert Maxwell's Mirror Group Newspapers PLC.

Olivetti Reaches Accord on Layoffs ROME (Reuters) — The Italian computer maker Olivetti SpA said Sunday it had signed a three-year layoff and restructuring plan with unions and the government after five weeks of tough negotiations.

Perez De Cuellar to Advise to ENI ROME (Reuters) — The former UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez De Cuellar, has been named special adviser to Italy's state energy group Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the company said on Friday.

Bundesbank Sees No Drop in Rates HAMBURG (Reuters) — The Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, said there was no need now for a further rise in German interest rates but he also saw scope for a reduction.

Taiwan's Overseas Investment Falls TAIPEI (Reuters) — Overseas investment by Taiwanese businesses plunged 40.8 percent last month while foreign investment on the island shrank 34.13 percent, the Investment Commission said on Sunday.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Table with columns: NYSE Most Actives, AMEX Most Actives, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Dividends, AMEX Dividends.

U.S. \$500,000,000 National Westminster Bank

(Incorporated in England with limited liability) Primary Capital FRNs (Series "B") In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from February 14, 1992 to August 14, 1992 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 4 1/2% per annum.

Euromarts At a Glance

Table listing Eurobond yields with columns for yield, date, and other details.

Weekly Sales

Table showing weekly sales data with columns for category, sales, and other metrics.

BusinessWeek International

This week's topics: Bill Gates, America's Richest Man; How To Get A Job At Microsoft; Alain Gomez's Shrinking Empire; Crunch Time For Mexican Trade; What More Can Greenspan Do?

Herald Tribune

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agency From-Press

Amsterdam

Stocks made a small gain on the week as the CBS all-share index finished at 2022 on Friday...

Shares of chemical company DSM came under selling pressure as a result of a self-recommendation by a major U.S. broker...

Volume was moderate at 9.7 billion guilders, including 2.8 billion of equities...

Frankfurt

The bourse marked time as it remained in a consolidation phase, traders said. The DAX spot trend index lost 9.04 points on the week...

Analysis said that although the market's medium-term prospects remain good, the uncertain outcome of German wage negotiations...

Volume on the eight German exchanges totaled only 28.4 billion Deutsche marks...

Hong Kong

Share prices rose strongly in active trading with the Hang Seng index setting record highs three times...

The key barometer closed at 4,772.32 Friday, 60.95 points or 1.3 percent higher than the prior week's finish...

London

Shares finished flat after a week in which optimism about a cut in interest rates gave way to renewed worries about the length of the recession...

The FT-SE 100 Index eased 3.3 points on the week to 2,513.9, while the FT-30 Index gained 5.8 to 1,950.9.

Economic gloom was intensified by an unexpected acceleration in unemployment in January and output figures that showed the economy continuing to contract...

British Airways bucked the morose trend with a 15 percent advance in the wake of third-quarter results...

Leading declines included British Petroleum, which lost 7 percent after freezing its final dividend in reaction to a 75 percent fall in 1991 net profit...

Milan

The market suffered a substantial loss, with the MIB index ending the week at 1,047, down 2.97 percent from 1,079 a week earlier...

Leading issues taking a hit on the week included Fiat, down 0.7 percent, Olivetti, off 3.22 percent, and Stet, down 3.10 percent...

Paris

The Bourse marked time on very low volume, with the CAC-40 index ending at 1,865.11 points, up 0.2 percent from 1,861 the previous Friday...

Analysts agreed that in the wake of the strong price run-up in late December and January, there was no reason for the Bourse to make any further significant progress...

Singapore

Trading was subdued and the Straits Times Industrial Index fell 23.38 points on the week to end at 1,503.91...

Investors were unwilling to buy because of the widening Sagawa Kyriba scandal, in which more than 200 politicians are suspected of involvement.

Tokyo

Share prices nosedived in thin trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange because of the stronger dollar and the arrest of four people in the Sagawa Kyriba scandal...

Zurich

The bourse experienced a week of consolidation on low volume, traders said. The Swiss Performance Index closed on Friday at 1,118.40...

Leopoldo Pirelli Steps Down at Tire Firm

MILAN — Leopoldo Pirelli has surrendered executive control of Pirelli SpA, the tire and cable maker founded by his grandfather...

In a surprise about-face, the 67-year-old Mr. Pirelli announced late on Friday that he was handing over operational control to his son-in-law, Marco Tronchetti Provera...

Mr. Pirelli had been under pressure since the expensive failure last year of his attempt to merge Pirelli's tire interests with his German rival, Continental AG...

He had previously said he intended to stay at the helm to steer the company through the crisis provoked by the German defeat...

But in a statement after a board meeting on Friday, Mr. Pirelli announced his surrender of executive control.

"The group's way ahead has been mapped out and I believe that it should proceed under the guidance of people who can follow it through from beginning to end," he said.

Following the failure of its Continental bid, Pirelli announced a long-term restructuring to be completed by 1995, which includes the planned sale this year of businesses worth around 1 billion lire.

Corriere Della Sera, the Milan daily, reported that Mr. Pirelli quit at the insistence of banks financing the company's restructuring program...

Mediocredito is the largest single stakeholder with 8 percent in Pirelli & Company, the holding company for the industrial group, and it is also the pillar of the complex shareholder alliance backing the management.

Mr. Pirelli will remain as chairman of the group, but the day-to-day control will pass to Mr. Tronchetti Provera, 44, who was named executive vice president while retaining the post of managing director.

As part of its restructuring, Pirelli has said it will sell its diversified products division, whose 1.8 trillion lire turnover, including activities ranging from sportswear to car components, accounts for around 15 percent of the group's total annual sales.

The group recently announced losses for last year of 690 billion lire, compared with a 153 billion profit a year earlier. The result included the costs of the Continental battle.

Its share price has slumped some 40 percent since it announced the end of talks with Continental on Nov. 30.

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"America is starved for time," the report from the liberal Economic Policy Institute research organization said. "Increasing numbers of people are finding themselves overworked, stressed out and heavily taxed by the joint demands of work and family life."

The study, by Juliet Schor and Laura Leete-Guy, two economists, showed that the average American worker in 1989 spent 158 more hours of work in 1989 than did his counterpart 20 years earlier.

The report blamed the increase in working hours on the decline in inflation-adjusted wages since 1973 and the rise in health care and housing costs during a year ago.

January proved a better month than expected, but orders placed with suppliers remain down on a year ago, and stock levels have fallen to their lowest levels since September 1988, said Nigel Whitaker, chairman of the CBI's Disinflationary Trades Survey Panel.

A second survey by the venture capital group 3i PLC said that a significant segment of the British industrial base was expecting recovery in 1992.

The survey, covering more than 1,000 small and medium-sized firms, said the British economy was not yet out of the woods but there were faint signs of recovery.

"At present the good news seems to be in the South and Midlands rather than the North, and in services rather than manufacturing," said David Marlow, chief executive of 3i.

Although the CBI's sales report pointed to only a modest improvement, it was likely to be greeted with some relief by the ruling Conservative Party, which last week endorsed a torrent of poor economic news ranging from rising unemployment and home repossessions to stagnant factory output.

But the rise in sales in January appeared to have been achieved at the expense of profit margins. Retailers had been engaged in a bitter price war to generate sales in January, particularly on clothing, footwear and household goods stores.

Inflation figures released on Friday showed that the official clothing and footwear index showed its biggest monthly fall since 1921 as stores slashed prices.

The CBI said the retail picture remained mixed, with clothing and shoe shops reporting a sharp upturn in sales in January.

Retailers of electrical household goods saw modest sales increases, but sales of alcohol from shops were down sharply.

Overall, companies expected sales to show an annual rise in February.

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An Upturn Is Seen in U.K. Sales

LONDON — Sales by British retailers in January rose higher than had been expected, according to a survey by the Confederation of British Industry prepared for release on Monday.

Sales figures rose on a year-on-year basis for the sixth month in a row, although the CBI said this was largely because sales were so weak a year ago.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 14.

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their price movements.

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CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 14.

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MONDAY SPORTS

Krabbe Vows to Appeal 4-Year Ban for Doping

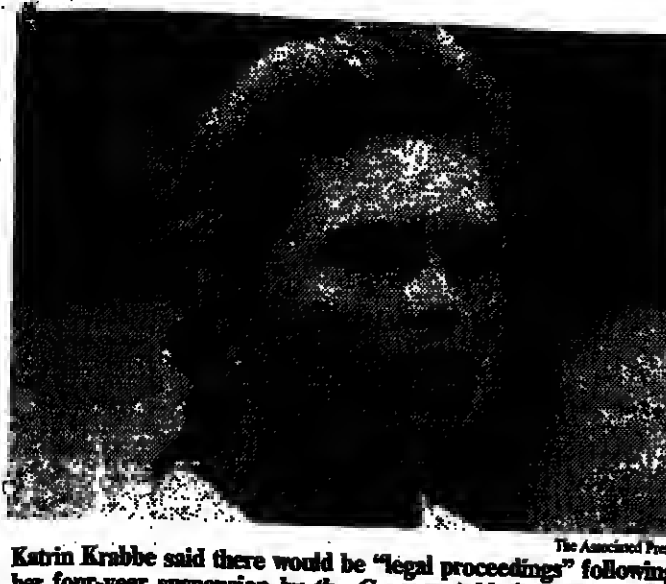
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEUBRANDENBURG, Germany — Katrin Krabbe, the world champion sprinter from Germany, said Sunday that there would be "legal proceedings" following her four-year suspension by the German Athletics Federation for an alleged doping violation.

They could be stripped of those medals if the International Amateur Athletic Association upholds the German federation's findings that they had also tampered with samples as early as July last year, a month before the world championships.

considerable danger for the whole of German top-level sport," Seiers, whose portfolio includes sport, told the east German news agency ADN.

The president of the German federation, Helmut Meyer, said in an interview on Sunday with the German sports news agency SID that the decision to suspend the women was "the worst decision" of his life.

International Olympic Committee. "Now we have to deal with the consequences of something that lasted for 40 years. But we have to deal with it."



Katrin Krabbe said there would be "legal proceedings" following her four-year suspension by the German Athletics Association.

Lakers to Bid Farewell to 32, the Magic Number

By David Aldridge Washington Post Service INGLEWOOD, California — It was said of John Lennon that he was always in search of greater challenges, or at least something to keep him from getting bored.

He was preparing so much for that All-Star Game," he said. "Probably after next week I will, in my own mind, set something for myself."

Just as the Lakers had stopped bearing the ceaseless questions about how they would play without Magic, they have to address the subject of how they would fold him back into the team.

"I'm a day-by-day supporter," James Worthing said. "Whatever he does day-by-day is pretty much how the team has approached it."

wants to know how we feel about him coming back." When Abdul-Jabbar had his farewell tour in 1990, the Lakers were ecstatic about it at the start, bored in the middle and weary of it in the end, when the team bought the retiree a Rolls-Royce.

Oklahoma State Builds the Wrong Kind of Streak

After opening the season with 20 straight victories, Oklahoma State is struggling. Justus Thigpen scored 11 of his 22 points in overtime, then set up Fred Hoiberg for the game-winning three-point play with 8 seconds left as Iowa State beat the second-ranked Cowboys, 84-83, on Saturday in Ames, Iowa.

It was the second straight loss and third in the last four games for Oklahoma State (21-3, 5-3). Iowa State (18-6, 4-4) overcame an 18-point deficit in regulation and a seven-point OT hole.

point second-half lead before making 10 of 14 free throws down the stretch. North Carolina, which beat the Tigers by 34 at home earlier in the season, pulled within one game of first-place Duke in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL point second-half lead before making 10 of 14 free throws down the stretch. North Carolina, which beat the Tigers by 34 at home earlier in the season, pulled within one game of first-place Duke in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

the first meeting between the two newest kids on the Southeastern Conference block, the Razorbacks (19-3, 8-2) prevailed at home behind the 21 points of Isaiah Morris.

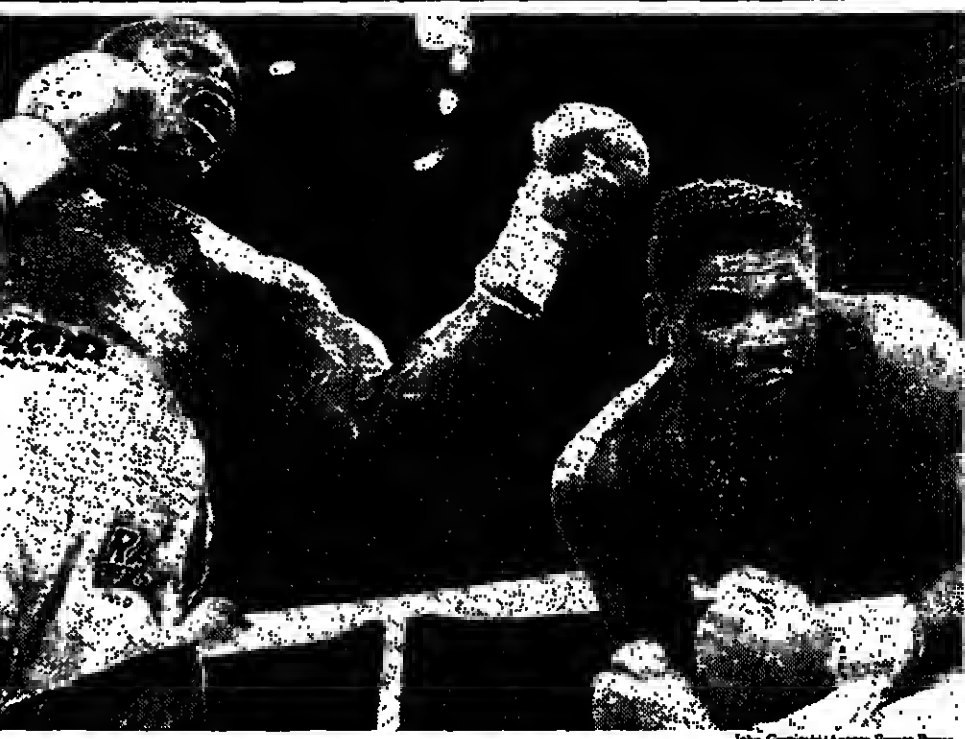
And Larry Bird, with his ailing back, will be there. Against the wishes of Celtics' doctors, Bird flew in to be with Johnson, who retired Nov. 7 after testing positive for the AIDS virus.

"It definitely means a lot," Johnson said of Bird's presence. "We go away back, and the relationship we have goes beyond basketball. It means a lot. It will always remain in my heart and in my mind as a special day and a special time, that he decided to do something like this."

But he faked the shot and passed to Hoiberg cutting to the basket. Hoiberg was fouled by Corey Williams and made the free throw.

No. 3 UCLA 84, Oregon 66; Tracy Murray scored 22 points and made six of eight 3-pointers as UCLA took sole possession of first place in the Pac-10.

Virginia Tech 89, No. 14 Tulane 73: The Hokies (8-13, 2-6) dressed only nine players, but still managed to snap a five-game losing streak and hand the visiting Green Wave their first Metro Conference loss.



Donovan (Razor) Raddock landing a left to Greg Page's head. Raddock won in the eighth round.

A Resounding Raddock Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LAS VEGAS—Donovan (Razor) Raddock, the last boxer to fight Mike Tyson, ushered in the post-Tyson heavyweight era on a most fitting note.

"I hit him hard and harder and harder," said Raddock. "I knew Page had come to fight." Raddock improved to 26-3-1, while Page dropped to 34-10.

Meanwhile, the International Boxing Federation announced Saturday that it plans to Tyson from its heavyweight world ratings as of March 1.

Japanese Baseball Cool to U.S. Bids

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service TOKYO — The officials who run baseball in Japan have made it clear that a U.S.-owned company would find it difficult to do here what Nintendo Co. wants to do in the United States: acquire a major league team.

edge that when it comes to their own league, they regard baseball as a home-grown product with its customs and traditions that should be protected from foreign influence.

SIDELINES

Becker Outlasts Courier in Brussels

BRUSSELS (Reuters)—Boris Becker saved three match points in the third set before going on to beat Jim Courier, the world's No. 1 player, 6-7, 2-6, 7-6, 7-6, 7-5, in the final of the Belgian indoor tennis tournament on Sunday.

Parry Overtakes Norman in Sydney

SYDNEY (AP)—Craig Parry shot a 5-under-par 68 on Sunday to overtake the six-time champion Greg Norman and win the Australian Masters golf championship for the first time.

Briton Wins First Vietnam Marathon

HO CHI MINH CITY (NYT)—Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese watched with curiosity and delight on Sunday as their first international marathon was won by a British lawyer, who was followed triumphantly by a young Vietnamese gym teacher.

Official Affirms Insular Policy

Yoshihiko said the rule could be waived by the owners, and he suggested there might even be loopholes. But he added that such a step was unlikely.

Yoshihiko said that of the 12 major league baseball teams in the Central and Pacific Leagues, a third are profitable, a third break even and a third are in the red.

Red Dog Ettinger, NFL Star, Dies

COOKEVILLE, Tennessee (AP)—Donald (Red Dog) Ettinger, a former All-Pro linebacker who was once traded for 11 players, has died. He was 70.

A Protest by Belgian Soccer Fans

BRUSSELS (Reuters)—A handful of disgruntled fans interrupted a Belgian first division soccer match between Antwerp and Ekeren on Saturday when they walked on the field and held a brief sit-in to claim their money back.

For the Record

Robert Quiroga of the United States retained his International Boxing Federation superflyweight title on Saturday night when he outpointed Carlos Mercado of Colombia in 12 rounds in Salerno, Italy.

Michael Carbajal of the United States retained his International Boxing Federation light flyweight title with a unanimous points decision over Marcos Pacheco of Mexico on Saturday in Phoenix.

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# SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

## Unified Team Hands Canada First Defeat in Hockey

### France Beats Norway, 4-2, To Gain Quarterfinal Slot

The Associated Press  
**MERIBEL, France** — The Unified Team handed Canada its first loss, 5-4, Sunday night in the Olympic hockey tournament but Canada kept its group's No. 1 seeding because of the tournament's tiebreaking system.

Canada, the Unified Team and Czechoslovakia each has a 4-1 record in Group B and each is 1-1 against the other two. The next tiebreaker is goal differential in games among the three teams, and the Canadians have outscored the others, 9-6, to get the right to play the still-to-be-determined No. 4 team from Group A in Tuesday's medal-round quarterfinals.

The Unified Team scored eight goals and allowed eight against the others, while the Czechs were outscored 8-5.

Earlier, France qualified for the medal round for the first time by beating Norway, 4-2, as Patrick Dunn and Philippe Bozon each scored twice.

Czechoslovakia finished its preliminary-round play with a 4-2 victory over Switzerland in a game that meant little to either team.

France's first playoff game will be Tuesday night against the winner of Monday night's game between the United States (4-0) and Sweden (3-0-1), which will decide the first-place team in Group A. A victory or a tie will give the United States the top spot.

France (2-3) finished fourth in Group B. It eliminated Norway and Switzerland.

Igor Kravtchouk scored his second goal with 7:16 to play for the Unified Team, which gained the second seed and will play either Finland or Sweden on Wednesday.

Czechoslovakia, the third seed, will meet either Sweden, the United States or Finland on Wednesday.

Goalie Sean Burke allowed one more goal Sunday than he had in his previous three games but kept Canada from being blown out by the Unified Team, which had a 52-19 advantage in shots.

Canada was outshot 19-4 and fell behind, 3-2, in the first period.

The Unified Team went ahead on Dmitri Mironov's power-play goal. Then Dave Archibald and Eric Lindros put Canada ahead, 2-1, but the Unified Team came back with 45 seconds apiece.

After Nikolai Borstchevskii scored on a rebound, Sergei Petrenko capped a textbook two-one-one break by converting Alexei Jannov's pass.

Kravtchouk scored the only goal of the second period with a slap shot from the point over Burke's glove.

Dave Tippett and Dave Hannan scored in the third period, making it 4-4 before Kravtchouk's winner.

Norway came back from 2-0 and 3-1 deficits but never caught France. Bozon scored into an empty net with 14 seconds left.

Dunn scored 1:40 into the game when he flipped the puck from just inside the top of the right circle through Robert Schistad's pads.

Bozon's power-play goal at 4:14 of the third period made the score 2-0. He took Peter Almqvist's pass

from the right boards and fired in a 30-foot wrist shot from the inside edge of the left circle.

Geir Hoff's power-play goal at 5:32 cut the lead to 2-1.

But Dunn struck again at 9:39. Stephane Barin outdug the puck toward Schistad, but the goalie stayed in his crease. Dunn, skating from the left, scored from point-blank range.

Norway's Marius Rath then scored on a breakthrough with 5:38 left.

France had been in the Olympic tournament four previous times. It finished fifth in 1924 and 1928, 14th in 1968 and 11th in 1988.

Czechoslovakia (4-1) had already clinched a medal-round spot but had no chance to gain the top seed in its group.

Peter Vessilevsky's 30-foot shot beat goalie Renato Tosio with 3:17 to play to end a 2-2 tie, and Ladislav Lubina scored 35 seconds later.

Twice in the first two periods, Switzerland took one-goal leads. Both times, Czechoslovakia rallied to tie.

Patrick Howald's slap shot beat Czech goalie Oldrich Svoboda 7:58 into the game before Petr Rosol's wrist shot made it 1-1 after one.

Manuele Celio scored between Svoboda's pads in the second period to put the Swiss ahead again, but Robert Lang's breakaway goal evened the score.

**2d Shutout for U.S.**  
 Filip Bondy of The New York Times reported earlier: The draw keeps opening wide for the undefeated United States hockey team.

Saturday night, Poland became the fourth straight team to fall, by 3-0, in a game that was supposed to be easy for the Americans but took considerable hard work. The United States withstood a high-energy effort by Poland for 34 scoreless minutes, then took control with two late goals in the second period and a final wraparound goal by Marty Malmgren in the third.

Goalie Ray LeBlanc gained his second shutout, the first time since 1936 that the United States has posted two shutouts in the Olympics.

While the Americans were beating the Poles inside the Olympic ice arena, the U.S. hockey phenomenon spilled onto the streets outside. There, along the slick narrow roads of Meribel, American fans sought tickets from scalpers while wrapping themselves in the flag for warmth.

Sweden was happy to escape with a 2-2 tie against Finland, on Thomas Rundqvist's goal with 4:22 left in the game.

Sweden dominated the first period, then lost control of the game in the second.

"We slept for 60 minutes against the Americans," Finland assistant coach Sakari Pietila said. "Tonight, we slept only for 20."

Germany stayed in contention with its 5-2 victory over Italy, which would have gained a playoff berth by winning. That playoff berth would be decided until Monday, when Italy was playing Finland and Germany playing Poland.



Arnaud Briand got Ole Dahlstrom down as the French got Norway out and, with a 4-2 victory, gained the medal round for the first time.

## Germans End the Soviet Reign in Relay

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**LES SAISIES, France** — Mark Kirchner joined three other athletes as double champions in the Winter Olympics on Sunday, leading Germany to a 22.8-second victory over the Unified Team in the men's 4 x 7.5-kilometer biathlon relay.

It was the first time a non-Soviet team had won the men's Olympic relay since it was added to the Winter Games' program in 1968.

Ricco Gross, runner-up in the individual 10-kilometer sprint, Jens Steinigen and Fritz Fischer skied the other legs for Germany.

Sweden capitalized on a Norwegian's miss at the last shooting range to snatch the bronze medal, 54.7 seconds behind Germany. Italy was fourth, 1:34.6 back.

Germany's quartet covered the race in 1 hour, 24 minutes, 43.5 seconds.

Kirchner, who led a 1-2 German

finish in the 10-kilometer, turned in a superb race to last leg and gave anchorman Fischer an 18-second lead over the Unified team and Norway on the last leg.

"I knew I could make the difference in the shooting," said Fischer, who skied the last 50 meters waving a German flag. "Those guys before me had a fantastic race. I only had to bring it home."

Gross, however, had a troubled first leg. When he handed off to Steinigen, Germany was in 13th

place, almost a minute behind Finland.

Frenchman Xavier Blond was the main culprit on the leg, falling and taking Sweden's Ulf Johansson with him and forcing Gross out of his stride. The German put in a determined sprint to catch up with the field but it affected his shooting.

"If we don't win this I will be the most hated man in Germany," he said as he waited for his team to finish.

Kirchner's perfect record in two biathlon races made him the third athlete in the Olympic games at Les Saies with two Olympic golds.

Vegard Ulvang of Norway and Lyubov Egorova of the Unified Team each won twice in the men's and women's cross-country ski events. The only other athlete with two golds is U.S. speed skater Bonnie Blair.

Norway held its medal chance at the last shooting range. Anchorman Erik Kvalfoss missed a shot, for a 150-meter penalty lay.

That enabled Swedish anchor and former world junior champion Mikael Lofgren, who was chasing Kvalfoss, to win only his third medal for Sweden in the Nordic ski and biathlon events. Lofgren shot clean at the last station.

Norway eventually came in fifth. Others in the top 10 included France, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland and Slovenia. (AP, Reuters)

## Unified Team's Egorova Captures 2d Gold in Cross-Country Skiing

The Associated Press  
**LES SAISIES, France** — Lyubov Egorova of the Unified Team won her second gold medal of the Games by skiing to a 24.1-second victory in the women's 10-kilometer freestyle cross-country race.

For Egorova, 26, the medal Saturday was her third in as many races. She won the 15-kilometer classic-style last Sunday and finished second in Thursday's five-kilometer classic-style.

Earlier Saturday, Bjorn Dahlbäck came in first in the men's 15-kilometer, the second leg of the men's pursuit, as Norway continued win-

ning in the men's cross-country events.

Dahlbäck, 24, the world's premier freestyle skier, led a 1-2 Norwegian finish, beating Vegard Ulvang by 53.4 seconds. Giorgio Vanzetta of Italy was third in a tight finish, 54.3 seconds behind.

Egorova's winning time was 25 minutes, 53.7 seconds.

"Our coaches told us not to push very hard at the start and to try to stay together until somebody makes a move," said Egorova. "But I realized that I could win the race with four kilometers to go."

Stefania Belmondino, a freestyle expert from Italy, was second and

won her country's first medal in Nordic skiing.

"I tried to push very hard at the beginning," Belmondino said. "I tried to break away, but Egorova is a very powerful skier. And when I began to tire, she just blew away."

Elena Valbe, another Unified Team skier and a two-time defending World Cup champion, was 43.9 seconds off Egorova's pace for her third bronze of the Games.

Egorova had finished 9 seconds behind Finland's Marjut Lukkarinen in the first leg of the brand-new combined cross-country event. Both skiers set out at the same time

## OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD Sponsored by MCI CALL USA®

### MEDALS

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Germany	7	4	18	29
Austria	7	4	16	27
Unified Team	4	4	14	22
Norway	4	3	12	19
France	4	3	12	19
United States	3	2	4	9
Finland	3	2	4	9
Japan	3	2	4	9
Italy	2	2	4	8
Sweden	2	2	4	8
The Netherlands	1	2	3	6
Canada	1	2	3	6
Czechoslovakia	1	2	3	6
China	0	2	2	4
Czechoslovakia	0	2	2	4
Switzerland	0	2	2	4
Luxembourg	0	1	1	2

### DOWNHILL

**WOMEN'S 1** — Karin Lee-Garner, Canada, 1:52.52; Hilary Lindh, U.S., 1:52.13; Veronique Helmer, Austria, 1:52.04; Katrin Seiwinger, Germany, 1:52.07; Petra Kronberger, Austria, 1:52.07; Kathrin Guttenbach, France, 1:54.73; 15. Astrid Lindgren, Norway, 1:55.81; 16. Svetlana Slonina, C.S., 1:56.89; 17. Miriam Vogt, Germany, 1:56.89; 18. Heidi Zeman, Austria, 1:56.89; 19. Heidi Zeman, Austria, 1:56.89; 20. Heidi Zeman, Austria, 1:56.89.

### SKI JUMPING

**220-METER** — 1. Toni Nieminen, Finland, 1:28.02 (107.2); 2. Janne Ahonen, Finland, 1:28.02 (107.2); 3. Mattias Norberg, Sweden, 1:28.02 (107.2); 4. Mattias Norberg, Sweden, 1:28.02 (107.2); 5. Mattias Norberg, Sweden, 1:28.02 (107.2); 6. Mattias Norberg, Sweden, 1:28.02 (107.2); 7. Mattias Norberg, Sweden, 1:28.02 (107.2); 8. Mattias Norberg, Sweden, 1:28.02 (107.2); 9. Mattias Norberg, Sweden, 1:28.02 (107.2); 10. Mattias Norberg, Sweden, 1:28.02 (107.2).

### BOBLED

**1** — Switzerland (Gustav Weder, Daniel Acklin), 4 minutes, 13.26 seconds (1:02.09); 2. Germany (Rudolf Lochner, Markus Zimmermann), 4:03.03 (1:02.09); 3. Germany (Rudolf Lochner, Markus Zimmermann), 4:03.03 (1:02.09); 4. Austria (Franz Schuster, Christian Forstner), 4:03.03 (1:02.09); 5. Austria (Franz Schuster, Christian Forstner), 4:03.03 (1:02.09); 6. Austria (Franz Schuster, Christian Forstner), 4:03.03 (1:02.09); 7. Austria (Franz Schuster, Christian Forstner), 4:03.03 (1:02.09); 8. Austria (Franz Schuster, Christian Forstner), 4:03.03 (1:02.09); 9. Austria (Franz Schuster, Christian Forstner), 4:03.03 (1:02.09); 10. Austria (Franz Schuster, Christian Forstner), 4:03.03 (1:02.09).

### HOCKEY

**Group A**  
 Unified Team 4 0 0 10 14  
 Sweden 3 0 0 7 19  
 Finland 2 0 0 7 17  
 Germany 1 2 0 2 12  
 Italy 1 3 0 2 18  
 Poland 0 0 0 0 0

### SOCCER

**Group A**  
 Unified Team 3 0 0 9 14  
 Sweden 2 0 0 6 11  
 Finland 1 2 0 5 12  
 Germany 1 1 0 4 10  
 Italy 1 1 0 4 10  
 Poland 0 0 0 0 0

### WOMEN'S DOWNHILL SKIING

**GOLD**—Karin Lee-Garner, Canada  
**SILVER**—Hilary Lindh, U.S.  
**BRONZE**—Veronique Helmer, Austria

### CROSS COUNTRY SKIING

**GOLD**—Bjorn Dahlbäck, Norway  
**SILVER**—Vegard Ulvang, Norway  
**BRONZE**—Erik Kvalfoss, Norway

### SUPER-GIANT SLALOM

**MEN** — 1. Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway, 1:13.84; 2. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:13.77; 3. Jan Elias Thoren, Norway, 1:13.77; 4. Christian Breda, Austria, 1:13.77; 5. Christian Breda, Austria, 1:13.77; 6. Christian Breda, Austria, 1:13.77; 7. Christian Breda, Austria, 1:13.77; 8. Christian Breda, Austria, 1:13.77; 9. Christian Breda, Austria, 1:13.77; 10. Christian Breda, Austria, 1:13.77.

### BIATHLON

**MEN'S RELAY** — 1. Germany (Ricco Gross, Jens Steinigen, Markus Kirchner, Fritz Fischer), 1 hour, 24 minutes, 43.5 seconds; 2. Unified Team (Lyubov Egorova, Alexander Popov, Vladimir Kirilov, Sergei Tschepelny), 1:26:11.1; 3. Norway (Eirik Kvalfoss, Lars Erik Larsson, Mikael Lofgren, Vegard Ulvang), 1:26:11.1; 4. Italy (Hubert Leitner, Hans Brandner, Peter Schwarz, Jan Svoboda), 1:26:11.1; 5. France (Laurent Diarra, Franck Lecuyer, Jean-Francois Leduc, Elvira Fridel, Laurence Golea, Eirik Kvifstad), 1:26:11.1.

### FIGURE SKATING

**MEN'S PAIR** — 1. Viktor Petrenko and Svetlana Zhukovskaya, Unified Team, 2:25.45; 2. Svetlana Zhukovskaya and Viktor Petrenko, Unified Team, 2:25.45; 3. Svetlana Zhukovskaya and Viktor Petrenko, Unified Team, 2:25.45; 4. Svetlana Zhukovskaya and Viktor Petrenko, Unified Team, 2:25.45; 5. Svetlana Zhukovskaya and Viktor Petrenko, Unified Team, 2:25.45.

### ICE DANCE ORIGINAL PROGRAM

**1** — France (Marie Perle, Jean-Philippe Fostin), 4:02.42; 2. France (Marie Perle, Jean-Philippe Fostin), 4:02.42; 3. France (Marie Perle, Jean-Philippe Fostin), 4:02.42; 4. France (Marie Perle, Jean-Philippe Fostin), 4:02.42; 5. France (Marie Perle, Jean-Philippe Fostin), 4:02.42; 6. France (Marie Perle, Jean-Philippe Fostin), 4:02.42; 7. France (Marie Perle, Jean-Philippe Fostin), 4:02.42; 8. France (Marie Perle, Jean-Philippe Fostin), 4:02.42; 9. France (Marie Perle, Jean-Philippe Fostin), 4:02.42; 10. France (Marie Perle, Jean-Philippe Fostin), 4:02.42.

## Swiss Rally, German Sleds Come in 2-3

The Associated Press  
**LA PLAGNE, France** — Gustav Weder and Donat Acklin of Switzerland, fifth after the first two runs, surged Sunday to win the gold medal in the two-man bobsled competition at the Olympics.

Germany's No. 1 sled with Rudi Lochner and Markus Zimmermann, the reigning world champions, was left with silver in the closest finish since the 1968 Olympics. The second German sled, of Christoph Langen and Günther Eger, took the bronze.

It was the first Olympic medal for Weder, 30, an experienced pilot who finished fourth in the two-man at the 1988 Winter Games.

Weder trailed interim leaders Mark Toot and Lenny Paul of Britain by 26 seconds after Saturday's two runs.

The top U.S. sled, with pilot Brian Shimmer and NFL running back Herschel Walker as brakeman, finished seventh after Sunday's two runs. It was the best U.S. finish since 1988.

Weder clocked a four-heat time of 4 minutes, 32.6 seconds. Lochner was 29 behind, the narrow margin in an Olympic two-man since Italian and German sleds tied for the fastest total time in 1968. Langen was 37 off the pace.

The Swiss jumped to a 0.1-second lead over Italy's Günther Huber and Stefano Tioi after posting the fastest third run Sunday.

In the windup, Weder roared through the last curve to clinch the gold. He tied Lochner for the fastest final-run time.

Huber, racing in his first Olympics, finished fifth, 46 behind. Toot tumbled to sixth place, 61 behind, in the final two runs.

**Weather a Major Player**  
 Frank Litsky of The New York Times reported: The weather at the Olympic Winter Games is always a game. There was no more snow at St. Moritz in 1984, too little snow but too much wind at Calgary in 1988. Here, there has been considerable snow in the mountains, rain in the valleys and snow everywhere.

Sunday, at Courchevel, fog played havoc with the 120-meter ski jump. On the first of the two rounds, the officials stopped the competition because the judges could not see the landing area through the fog.

In addition, it was snowing, and the snow slowed the jumpers. So the officials, acting within the rules, canceled the jumps already made and raised the starting point, producing longer jumps.

At La Plagne, fog forced a one-hour postponement in the start of the two-man bobsledding. At Albertville, the men's 1,500-meter speed skating was delayed one hour, almost a daily routine, because of the customary soft afternoon ice.

More bad weather is forecast. Sunday's snow, showers and fog were expected to lead Monday to all snow, even in the valleys, with winds reaching 62 miles an hour at mountain crests.

### Monday's Events

All times are GMT  
 Alpine Skiing — Women's super-giant slalom, 11:15.  
 Cross Country Skiing — Women's 4x5 km relay, 08:00.  
 Curling — Game 1, Group 1, 11:00; Game 1, Group 2, 17:00.  
 Ice Hockey — Germany vs. Poland, 12:00; Finland vs. Italy, 15:30; Sweden vs. U.S., 19:15.  
 Figure Skating — Ice dancing, free-style program, 18:30.  
 Nordic Combined — Team 90 m ski jump, 12:00-15:30; 200-250 m, 15:30-18:00.  
 Speed Skating — Women's 5,000 m, 15:00.

### Monday's TV

**EUROPE**  
 All hours are local  
 Austria — FS2: 08:00, 11:00, 12:00, 17:00, 20:00, 20:15, 21:15, 22:15.  
 Britain — BBC1: 13:50-15:50, 21:00-23:40; BBC2: 18:00-18:30; Eurosport live coverage.  
 Denmark — DR: 08:50-11:30, 12:00-12:30, 22:25-23:25.  
 Finland — TV1: 10:40-13:30, TV2: 17:00-20:00, 22:20-24:00.  
 France — A2: 10:30-12:00, 18:00-19:00; TF3: 13:00-15:30, 22:00-23:15; Germany — ZDF: 09:45-10:00, 18:20-23:45.  
 Greece — ET1: 19:00-20:00, 23:00-03:00; ET2: 18:30-19:00, 03:00-01:00.  
 Italy — RAITRE: 08:55-11:30, 17:00-18:45; RAI2: 08:00-01:30, 11:30-12:45; RAIUNO: 18:00-19:20, 20:00-23:30; DR5: 12:00-15:00; TSI: 19:00-19:20, 20:30-24:00.  
 Japan — Channel 1: 18:00-18:00, 22:00-23:00; Channel 7: 11:00-15:00, 18:00-19:00.  
 Malaysia — TV3: 18:00-20:00, 22:30-03:00.  
 New Zealand — TVNZ: 21:30-03:00.  
 South Korea — MBC: 15:00-17:00.

### NORTH AMERICA

Canada — CBC: 07:00-12:00, 15:00-18:00, 19:00-22:00.  
 United States — CBS: 07:00-08:00, 13:00-18:00, 20:00-23:00, 23:30-24:00.

### Tuesday's Events

All times are GMT  
 Alpine Skiing — Men's giant slalom, 1st run, 08:00; 2d run, 13:00.  
 Cross Country Skiing — Men's 4x10 km relay, 08:30.  
 Curling — Game 2, Group 1, 11:00; Game 2, Group 2, 17:00.  
 Ice Hockey — Playoff, 12:00; quarterfinals, 16:00, 20:00.  
 Nordic Combined — 3x7 km cross-country relay, 13:30.  
 Speed Skating Men's 1,000 m, 15:00, 15:45; RAJUNO: 18:10-18:30.  
 Netherlands — DR: 08:20-15:00, 22:45-23:30.  
 Norway — NRK: 09:00-13:30, 16:00-17:10, 18:00, 21:15, 22:00, 23:00-24:00.  
 Sweden — La 2: 10:00-11:00, 14:00-16:00, 20:20-21:00.  
 Switzerland — TV2: 09:15-19:45, 20:00-21:45; Kanal 1: 18:45-19:30, 21:45-23:30; RTS: 08:55-10:30, 11:00-11:30, 22:55-23:50; TSR: 12:55-15:00, 16:55-19:30.

### Tuesday's TV

**EUROPE**  
 All hours are local  
 Austria — FS2: 08:00, 09:00, 09:50, 12:15, 13:55, 14:30, 16:30, 20:00, 20:15, 22:25.  
 Britain — BBC1: 13:50-15:50, 22:55-23:50; BBC2: 19:00-19:45; Eurosport live coverage.  
 Denmark — DR: 08:20-15:00, 22:45-23:30.  
 Finland — TV1: 10:00-14:10; TV2: 15:00-17:30, 22:20-03:00.  
 France — A2: 10:45-12:30, 18:00-19:30; FR3: 13:00-17:30, 22:45-23:15; TF3: 13:00, 15:40.  
 Germany — ARD: 09:15-09:25, 20:15-23:30.  
 Greece — ET2: 18:30-19:00; ET1: 19:00-20:00, 03:00-01:00.  
 Italy — RAIDUE: 09:20-12:00, 13:55-14:45; RAJUNO: 18:10-18:30.  
 Netherlands



# SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

## Aamodt Wins Super-G Slalom, Girardelli Snaps Jinx for Silver

### Favorites Falter, Including Piccard

By Doug Cress

Washington Post Service

VAL D'ISERE, France — Kjetil Andre Aamodt won the gold and a Norwegian teammate won the bronze Sunday in the men's super-giant slalom while Marc Girardelli, a man without a country or an Olympic medal, changed half of that equation.

Despite falling in the men's downhill competition last week and failing to even finish the combined, Girardelli finally shook an eight-year Olympic jinx en route to the silver medal.

Regarded as one of the world's top skiers since 1981, Girardelli's career has been plagued by injuries and political infighting. But Sunday's performance — he finished just 77 one-hundredths of a second out of first place — made amends.

"I had lost my feeling for skiing, but finally I have got it back," said Girardelli, who was born in Austria but lives in Switzerland and competes for Luxembourg.

"I lost everything in the downhills, and after that, I didn't care if I failed. I just wanted to be fast, so fast that I could not stand it anymore. I can say it was a victory for me even though I did not win the race."

That honor went to Aamodt, who, despite never having won a professional race, skied the tough, technical course in 1:13.04.

In fact, Norwegians claimed three of the top four spots as Jan Einar Thorsen took the bronze medal and Ole Christian Furuseth finished fourth.

Aamodt, 21, who battled through heavy fog near the top of the course, earned the first Alpine gold medal for Norway since the legendary Stein Eriksen won the giant slalom in 1952.

"It's unbelievable," Aamodt said. "I'm really happy, for sure. I know that normally in the super-G, if you hold back, you get behind right away. So I didn't hold back."

Neither did some of the favorites, who either fell or finished out of the running. Josef Polig of Italy, the Olympic combined champion, was fifth, while downhill winner Patrick Ortlieb of Austria limped home in 18th. Other well-known also-rans included Guntner Mader of Austria (seventh) and Paul Accola of Switzerland (10th), while Franz Heinzer of Switzerland missed a gate and did not finish.

French hero Franck Piccard had a chance to become the first Alpine skier in Olympic history to defend his gold medal. But the 1988 super-G champion Calgary fell seven gates into the race when his skis became snarled in the soft snow that had fallen overnight.

The news that Piccard had crashed just 15 seconds into the race hit hard, especially for Jean-Claude Killy, co-president of these Olympics' organizing committee.

"I organize the Olympics for 64 countries, so I have not the right to be disappointed," Killy said, "but I am sad."

■ **North Americans 1-2 in Downhill**  
Harvey Araton of The New York Times reported from Maribel:

Two North Americans roared down the mountain and, for one improbable race, extinguished the Olympic Alpine flame of the European community on Saturday.

"It was like a team from Tokyo came to the U.S. and won the World Series," said Paul Major, the U.S. women's downhill coach.

First came Kevin Lee-Gartner, 25, of Canada, who said she might leave skiing soon to start a family.

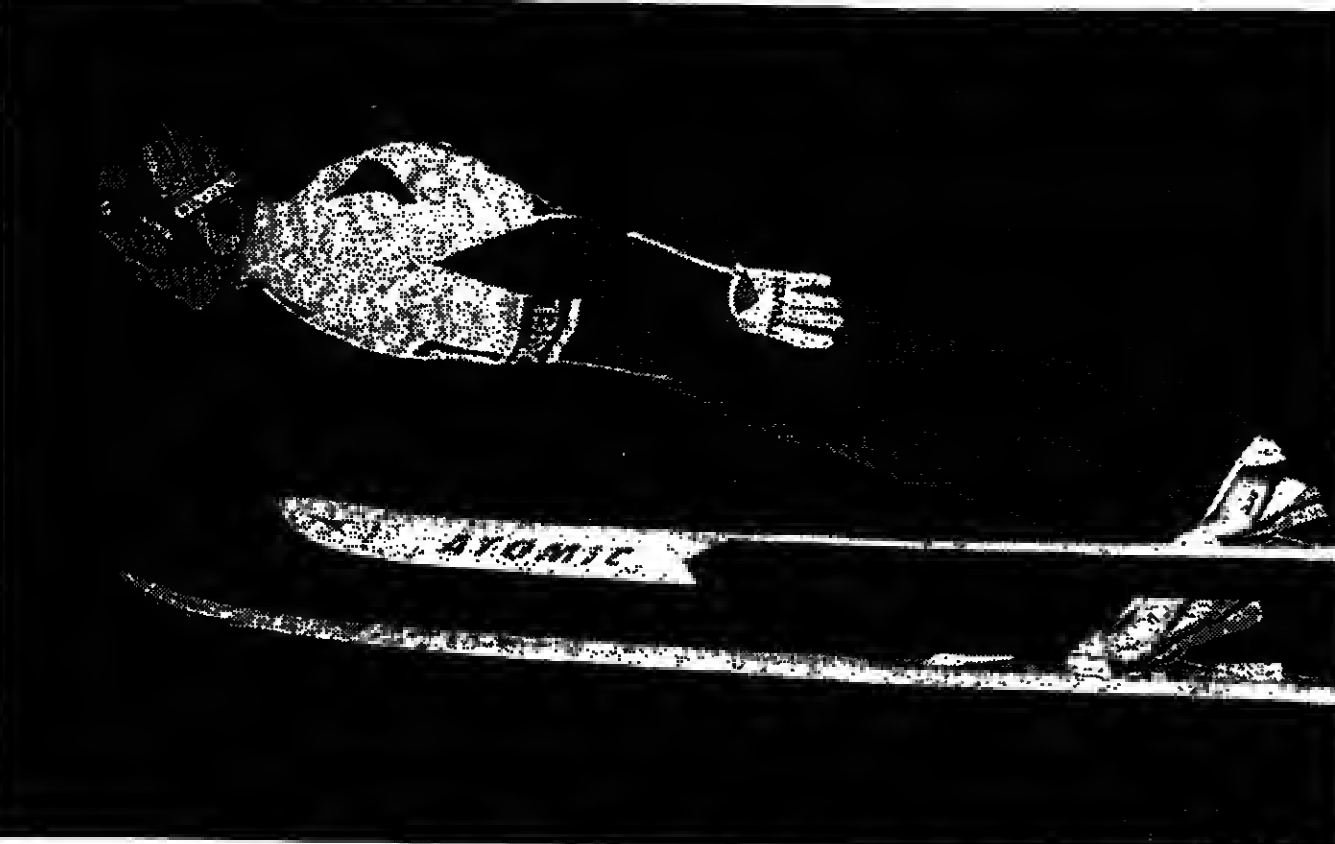
Soon after came Hilary Lindt, 22, of the United States, who several times has been close to leaving the sport to go to college. Neither had ever done better than sixth in a World Cup downhill.

Both beat the world's best downhillers, including Austria's golden girl, Petra Kronberger, when it counted most, for Olympic medals.

Lee-Gartner won Canada's first Olympic Alpine gold medal since 1976. Lindt, the silver medalist, captured the first U.S. Olympic Alpine medal since 1984. She is the first American woman to win a downhill medal since 1976.



Kjetil Andre Aamodt took to the air Sunday on his way to winning the super slalom.



Finland's 16-year-old jumping star, Toni Nieminen, soaring Sunday to his second gold medal, this one in the 120-meter event.

## Nieminen Soars to 2d Gold in Ski Jump

COURCHEVEL, France — Schoolboy Toni Nieminen flew to his second gold of the Winter Olympics and into the record books again on Sunday in the 120-meter ski jump.

Not content with one place in history as the youngest male winner at a Winter Games, secured on Friday when he clinched gold for Finland in the team event, the 16-year-old turned in a stunning triumph that also made him the youngest man to win an individual gold at the Winter Olympics.

None of Nieminen's rivals could match his leaps of 122 and then 123 meters, executed in the V-style that has revolutionized the sport.

Another teenager, 17-year-old Martin Hollwarth of Austria, took second place with jumps of 120.5 and 116.5 meters for his third silver at the Olympics. Another Austrian, 90-meter world champion Heinz Kuttin, took the bronze.

Nieminen punched the air excitedly with his fists and jumped up and down on his skis in delight after securing his third medal of the Games. He also won bronze in last Sunday's 90-meter event.

Nieminen said he had not committed to winning but knew it was within his grasp after the team event.

"I was really not very stressed in view of the two beautiful jumps

that I had been able to do during the team competition," he said.

Austria's medalists paid tribute to Nieminen's performance.

"Considering this year's season, one really should not be surprised," said Kuttin, the eldest of the men on the podium. "Even I would say that at 21 I'm still young, too," he said.

The Fim was national under-12 champion at the age of 9 and, at 13, was a test jumper on the 120-meter hill at the world championships.

But it was not until this season that he hit the top, after changing to the V-style.

The technique, which gives greater lift and distance than the classic parallel style, had previously

brought penalty points from judges but has established itself at these Games as the future of the sport.

The start of Sunday's event was delayed to allow fog to clear and then controversially restarted after 23 of the 59 jumpers had completed their first run when the jury raised the gate to increase take-off speed.

The first 23 were able to retake their run but Austria's reigning World Cup champion, Andreas Felder, cleared only 105 meters, having leaped 118.5 from the lower gate.

Austrian trainer Toni Innauer complained that the jury's action had probably cost Felder a medal.

### OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

#### Russian to Be a Russian in Barcelona

COURCHEVEL, France (UPI) — Athletes from the Unified Team who win gold medals at this summer's Olympics will be honored at the awards ceremony by the flag and anthem of their republic, Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said Sunday.

The Commonwealth of Independent States will compete at the Summer Olympics and in other major sports competitions in 1992 under the banner of the Unified Team.

Any victories in team events by the Unified Team in Barcelona will be greeted by the five-ringed Olympic flag and Olympic anthem. Samaranch said it has yet to be decided what will happen if a team consisting of members from one republic — such as a tennis doubles pair from Russia — wins a gold medal.

#### IOC to Open Voting on Host Cities

COURCHEVEL, France (AP) — The IOC is set to break with a century of tradition and allow nonmembers to take part in the voting for Olympic host cities, Juan Antonio Samaranch said Sunday.

The IOC president said that he planned to include international federations and national Olympic committees in the voting process. If formally ratified as expected later this year, five representatives each from the federations and national committees will have a vote.

#### Baltic Athletes May Choose Teams

ALBERTVILLE, France (AP) — Some Baltic athletes would be welcome to join the Unified Team during the Summer Games if it was their only chance to go to the Olympics, said Vitali Smirnov, head of the former Soviet Olympic Committee and a vice president of the International Olympic Committee.

But Smirnov said there was no way Lithuania, Estonia or Latvia would join the Unified Team as republics.

The Olympic committees of the three Baltic states were recognized too late to take part in some qualifying competitions, making it impossible for some athletes to go to Barcelona if the rules were strictly enforced. Rowers, cyclists and volleyball players are the ones most affected, Smirnov said.

#### Briefly

A French army officer on security duty at the Olympics was killed in an avalanche near the Courchevel venue Saturday afternoon, officials reported. (AP)

More than two dozen nations, including the United States, have voted to break away from the international association governing biathlon and modern pentathlon and form their own world biathlon body, officials said. (AP)

CNN will soon begin broadcasting an Olympic news show, the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said he had reached agreement on the project Saturday night with officials of the Atlanta-based 24-hour news network. (AP)

Prince Albert of Monaco, teamed with Pascal Camia in the two-man bobsled, finished 43d of the 46 slots Sunday. They beat both entrants from the Virgin Islands and the one from Puerto Rico. (AP)

## More Athletes May Have Stasi Ties, Germans Say

By Allan R. Gold

New York Times Service

LA PLAGNE, France — Two leading German sports officials left open the possibility Sunday that more Olympic athletes from the former East Germany would be identified as collaborators with that country's secret police. But in the interest of holding the team together, the officials have chosen to wait until after the Winter Games to decide whether to pursue an inquiry.

Their comments came during a news conference called by the German Bobsled and Luge Federation to discuss the case of Harald Czudaj, the bobsled driver who recently admitted that he spied on his teammates for the Stasi, the East German secret police. German National Olympic Committee officials decided last week to allow him to participate in the four-man bobsled competition this week.

Czudaj expressed regret for his actions and added that he knew his teammates understood his situation "because we all had the same problem, the same system." His three teammates said his disclosure would not affect their relationship as a team.

Czudaj said he wanted to speak about the issue "normally and openly" in an attempt to move beyond what he called the "hysteria" in Germany over who had collaborated with the Stasi.

Walter Troger, head of the German delegation, said now that the files of Stasi had been opened, he would have to decide whether to look into the pasts of other German Olympic athletes.

The president of the German Bobsled and Luge Federation, Klaus Kotter, said that he had expected the Stasi issue to arise before the Olympics began and had asked the 35 athletes and trainers on the squad to submit sealed letters saying whether they had collaborated with the secret police. He opened Czudaj's letter after an article appeared in the German press accusing him of ties to the Stasi.

## The Duchesnays Have the Pizzazz, but Not the Points

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service

ALBERTVILLE, France — Paul and Isabelle Duchesnay are the hottest thing on ice at the Winter Olympics, but barring a collapse by a Unified Team pair, they are not going to win the gold medal in ice dancing.

The avant-garde Duchesnays, French-Canadian who have skated for France the past seven years, missed Monday night's free dance portion of the competition, then hope leaders Marina Klimova and Sergej Ponomarenko finish no better than third, which is unlikely.

Klimova and Ponomarenko, two-time world champions who lost their title to the Duchesnays last year, have built an almost insurmountable lead over the first two days of competition.

They won the compulsory dance Friday night and Sunday night won the original dance, which count for 20 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of the overall score. The Duchesnays finished

third and second, respectively, and are second overall.

The Duchesnays, a brother-sister pair who have perplexed the judges over the years with their sultry programs, will perform to the music from "West Side Story" in the final. They will play the parts of Maria and Bernardo, not lovers Maria and Tony.

"I think an incestuous romance between brother and sister wouldn't go over well," said Christopher Dean, the 1984 Olympic gold medalist who is their choreographer and Isabelle's husband.

Since ice dancing is the least athletic and most artistic of the four skating disciplines, the Duchesnays' show will go on unadorned, even if they can't win the gold medal.

"Our thoughts are only on a good performance," Paul Duchesnay said Sunday night. "We will not skate with any medal in mind. We just want to give a good finish to the Olympic Games."

If Klimova and Ponomarenko win, they will give the Unified Team its third skating gold medal, following victories in the pairs and men's competition. Another Unified Team dance pair, Maia Usvova and Alexander Zhulin, is in third place. April Sargent-Thomas and Russ Witherby, the U.S. national champions, are 11th overall.

#### Petrenko Triumphs

Michael Janofsky of The New York Times reported:

On a night when none of the world's leading figure skaters performed their best, Viktor Petrenko of Ukraine convinced the judges that he was slightly better than the rest in the free-skate program as he won the gold medal for the first victory in singles by an athlete from what was once the Soviet Union.

And in a stunning triumph over himself more than anyone else, Paul Wylie of the United States, the 27-year-old Harvard graduate who had never won a national championship in 11 tries, skated the second-highest scored program.

He thus jumped from third place after the original program Thursday night to claim a silver medal he could barely have imagined at any time in his career.

Petr Barna, the European champion from Czechoslovakia, won the bronze. He became the first person to successfully land a quadruple jump in Olympic competition.

Conspicuous by their absence from the medal podium were the national champions of the United States and Canada. Christopher Bowman of the United States, who was seventh in Calgary four years ago, pulled himself together after a seventh-place in the original program to finish fourth.

Kurt Browning of Canada, the world champion of 1989, 1990 and 1991, who began the Games as a heavy favorite to win the gold, had trouble throughout his performance and ended up sixth. The Canadian flag tossed onto the ice at the conclusion was symbolic: It was attached to a crutch.

Todd Eldredge of the United States, who missed the nationals because of an injury but was added to the team later, finished 10th.

Wylie's medal gave the United States six for the Games, equaling the entire output in Calgary.

Petrenko won despite a fall, on the strength of his program and the struggles of the other skaters carrying him.

His jump combination — a triple axel-double toe loop — was spotless and only a slight over-rotation on the triple that followed held down his marks.

All nine judges rated him the best of the night, with seven awarding him 5.8 of a perfect 6 for his technical merit and eight giving 5.9 for presentation.

Browning's fate was inexplicable. The overwhelming favorite and a skater who has never shown any sign of the shakes at a major competition, he performed as if fog-bound in his original program.

He fell on a triple-axel jump, the front end of his required combination, and abandoned the triple toe loop to follow. Later, he barely hung on to a triple-lutz and finished his program with an unaccustomed look of disbelief.

## Koss Skates to 1,500 Gold Week After Hospitalization

The Associated Press

ALBERTVILLE, France — Johann Olav Koss, a three-event world record holder who was hospitalized a week ago, edged Norwegian teammate Ande Sondral to take the Olympic gold Sunday in 1,500-meter speedskating.

Koss, bouncing back from a disappointing sixth-place finish in last Thursday's 5,000, won the gold medal in 1:54.81, just four-hundredths of a second faster than Sondral's 1:54.85.

Leo Visser upstaged Dutch teammate Falko Van der Stra, the World Cup leader, to take the bronze in 1:54.90. Zandstra, skating early in the race when a light rain appeared to slow the first several pairs of skaters, was seventh in 1:56.96.

Eric Flain of the United States, the surprise silver medalist four years ago, failed to place in 1:59.60 — nearly five seconds behind Koss in 24th place, and almost seven seconds off his 1988 time of 1:52.12 in Calgary.

Flain became ill Saturday night with food poisoning after eating a fish dinner and feared he couldn't skate. He was sick most of the night and didn't decide to race until Sunday morning.

Koss, 23, last year's all-around world champion and 1,500 champion, skated just before a resurfacing of the ice, yet despite the quickly deteriorating surface won his first Olympic gold. He didn't compete in the 1988 Games.

A week ago, Koss didn't even know if he could skate in Albertville. He was hospitalized with pancreatitis on Feb. 7 and wasn't discharged until four days before his first Olympic race. He appeared much stronger and more confident Sunday than he did when he failed to place in the 5,000.

The race, scheduled to start at 4 P.M. local time, was pushed back to 5 P.M., then to 5:20 P.M., because of the rain.

#### Mey Wins 500, Jansen Is Only 4th

Frank Linky of The New York Times reported: Dan Jansen didn't win. He didn't even get a medal. But he didn't fall, and when his chance for redemption had passed and he had finished in fourth place in the 500-meter speed-skating race Saturday, he said he was not disappointed, just surprised and a bit relieved it was over.

His story has become lore, how in the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary his 27-year-old sister died of leukemia six hours before his first race, how he fell in that race, returned to Milwaukee for her funeral, returned to Calgary and, four days after his first race, incredibly fell again in his second and last race.

In the four years since, he and Uwe-Jens Mey of Germany have won almost every important 500-meter race in the world. In these Games they were the overwhelming favorites. This was Jansen's chance to ease at least the athletic disappointments of Calgary.

It did not happen. Mey, who won the gold medal in Calgary, won again in 37.14 seconds, an average of 30 miles an hour.

Japanese skaters were next, with Toshiyuki Kuroiwa winning the silver medal in 37.18 seconds and Junichi Inoue, in his first international season, the bronze in 37.26.

Jansen was fourth in 37.46, far from his three-week-old world record of 36.41 at Davos, Switzerland, but he did not have to contend then with rain and a wet and bumpy track.

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LANGUAGE

Liberated Modifiers: Fast Forward

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — I was watching a soap opera on cable television and wishing it were a western when the thought struck: Will I need a physical to get major medical?

Native speakers have no difficulty with the foregoing. Liberated modifiers have swept through the language, and these adjectives and attributive nouns now stand alone; the words they once modified have been cast into what the Old Bolsheviks used to call "the dustbin of history."

Unquestioned, the lead sentence of this item would read, "I was watching a soap opera on cable television and wishing it were a western movie when the thought struck: Will I need a physical examination to get major medical insurance?" But nobody talks that way; it takes forever.

Can you imagine the tediousness of talking about a movie actress putting on contact lenses and getting a facial treatment before making a cameo appearance? (Discard the italicized words; this is a fast-forward world.)

Those of us who write op-eds for dailies and long for maleds can hardly complain about our kids grabbing their portables and hopping in the carpool or the convertible to go to the condo on the beach, where they promise to study their electives. (That gets rid of pages, newspapers, milk, radios, cars, automobiles, apartments and courses.)

After my first observation of this downsizing of our vocabulary, Joan Murray of Rochester, New York, wrote, "My temp got a perm after she met the sub from the tech wearing his cords at the pub." Lynn G. Zeitlin of Narberth, Pennsylvania, reported she saw "an obnoxious in shorts driving a stick and drinking a soda, having just delivered a preemie."

This condensation follow-up was triggered by a spot from my Dodge dealer shouting over the radio that "you can get air at no extra charge." To those of us who still think in terms of aerial antennas, rather than mere aerials sunk into the glass windows, that seemed aberrant, but sure enough, it was countered by Jeep-Dealers: their wagons (conductors, did I miss the station?) also come "with air at no extra charge."

Apparently conditionals just died; the air is now free. (A conditionals, meanwhile, is what follows a shampoo. The hair is free.)

This is the living language at work, and I'm not complaining; just trying to keep up. Those of you who insist that dirigible means "capable of being steered" are undirigible; the dirigible balloon has cast off its balloon and is now simply a dirigible, an airship with cameras that peer down on a dome, formerly a domed stadium, in which the offensive team is the offense and does the run-and-shoot (no offense intended).

Time to store this; I'll kill anybody who spills decaf on my floppy.

El Niño de Navidad is Spanish for "The Christ Child"; a current of warm sea water that sweeps across the Pacific Ocean and down the coast of Peru every decade or so is called El Niño by fishermen because it usually appears at Christmastime.

This ocean current, which pushes aside the cold Humboldt current and results in a poor catch of anchovies, is then blamed for every rained-out picnic in the world. It affects the jet stream, causing trade

winds to blow the wrong way, wet conditions in dry areas, floods and a rise in world protein prices. Because it has great allegorical resonance, I write a profound political thumbsucker about the El Niño current every time around. This year I equated its return to the inexorability of recessions; it's as good as the dart-board theory of stock selection.

This time, I have upset the Squad Squad, which has a representative of its anti-redundancy crusade at the news desk of the Times's Washington bureau. He is Irv Molotsky, who drops this in my electronic mail (I check my "box" every month or so, when I finish with the real mail). "You wrote the other day of 'the El Niño current.' Since it is the Spanish for 'the aren't you saying 'the child'?' Arguing by analogy, he adds, "When you

The words they once modified have been cast into what the Old Bolsheviks used to call 'the dustbin of history.'

were a young man about town with Tex and Jinx, I bet you went to El Morocco, not to the El Morocco."

Memories of dazzling Eileen Ford models against zebra-striped nightclub banquettes flood through my mind like warm sea water. I dash the icy Humboldt in my face to ask: Did I say, "I can't afford El Morocco; my face to ask: Did I say, "I can't afford El Morocco; how about Hurley's Bar?" or "I can't afford the El Morocco; how about the Studio Club in Montauk, Vermont?"

Irv is right; I couldn't afford (no the) El Morocco in its New York heyday. But when I did get lured there, I stole the El Morocco ashtray, and snatched up the El Morocco matches, and leered at the El Morocco bat-chick (now called a costroom attendant in successor nightspots). The name "El Morocco," in all those cases, is an attributive noun phrase modifying ashtray, matches and hatchick. "The El Morocco whatever" is, therefore, not redundant, and the same goes for "the El Niño current." This use of a doubled the, however, should occur only when one of the definite articles is foreign; never give "The Bronx cheer."

And so to the frequent cry of "Gotcha!" I can in this case reply, "Gedoudahere."

Nice line. But unlike the often-used shocked, shocked — a reference to a hypocritical comment by the Claude Rains character in the movie "Casablanca" — the phrase we can't go on meeting like this, oow a jocular cliché, is not readily attributable.

In Noel Coward's film "Brief Encounter" in 1945, a desperate Laura tells Alec after their affair is almost discovered, "I can't go on any longer." That may be a cliché — but perhaps the Lexicographic Irregulars can come up with the source of the meeting like this phrase.

In Poland, the Historian Who Couldn't Quit Politics

MONTE CARLO — There were the people one might expect to see at an annual international television festival — hucksters, greeters, and the ever-ebullient Gina Lollobrigida. The documentary competition sponsored by the Université Radiophonique Télévisuelle Internationale

MARY BLUME

had Juliette Gréco as its president and, rather surprisingly, as one of its jurors Bronislaw Geremek, the Polish historian, former Solidarity adviser, and at present, having failed to form a government last Nov. 4, a member of parliament, chairman of the foreign affairs and constitutional reform commissions, and leader of the opposition Democratic Union, the largest party in Poland's deeply fragmented parliament.

Geremek, a benign and very soft-spoken figure carrying a pipe and wearing a brown suit, had flown in from Warsaw for two days of film-watching. "When I have the chance to leave political life, I am delighted," he said. Just looking at documentaries enables him to reflect and not act; to think, he says, like an historian.

His specialty is French and Polish medieval history with emphasis on marginal groups such as criminals and the poor. He believes with Vaclav Havel that post-communist politics has room for intellectuals but years to return to research. "As a historian I think I can bring something to politics. I'm not sure, though, that it actually is good for me because history demands reflection and politics sometimes demand that one not reflect at all."

In this fragile period of political and economic transition, intellectuals can serve as a moral reference point, Geremek says. In time, professional politicians will emerge. "There then will be no more room for intellectuals who not only seek space for reflection but who have an ethical commitment rather than career aims. At that point, an intellectual will be more in his place in a jury in Monte Carlo than in a parliament or government."

Long involved in dissident activities, Geremek was an adviser to the strike committee at the Gdansk shipyard in 1980 and to Lech Walesa from the early days of Solidarity. When, in the campaign leading to his election as Polish president, Walesa showed increasing signs of demagoguery, there was a falling out and Geremek seems wary and more forbearing of Walesa than forgiving. "The nuptials are not yet a closed chapter but the relationship between President Walesa and myself and my friends is at least correct."

Last November, Walesa invited Geremek, a proponent of severe anti-inflationary policies, to form a coalition government. A week later, Geremek turned down the offer. "Poland, like the other post-communist countries, needs a government with strong support in parliament and in the country," he said. "In my negotiations I was looking not only for votes but for support for my program, knowing it was almost impossible."

To a degree, political engagement was easier as a dissi-

dant than as an elected politician, Geremek says. "It's like a western with the good guy and the bad, and there is a certain purity in the engagement. And then of course it fades." During his presidential campaign in 1990, when he was trailing behind even General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Walesa stated he had been taken in by the intellectuals. "They misled me," he claimed. Geremek smiles sadly. "When Walesa was trying to gain power he resorted to anti-intellectual and even anti-Semitic slogans. He forgot that a politician has to use not only tactics but needs a strategy, a program. I think he understands that better now."

One of Poland's rare Jews to survive World War II, Geremek says the current wave of anti-Semitism is common to all the former communist countries in search of a scapegoat. "The importance of anti-Semitism in Poland must not be exaggerated and turned into anti-Polishism, which only exacerbates anti-Semitic feeling. But the importance of anti-Semitism must not be underestimated either, because after the Holocaust it is our duty to react if we see the slightest scrap of anti-Semitism, however marginal it may seem."

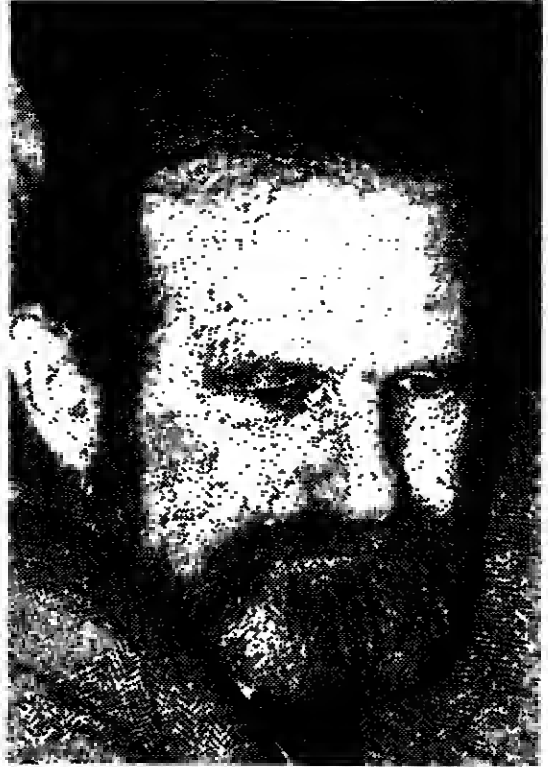
"It is often said that Poland is a country where there is anti-Semitism and no Jews, which is pathology in its purest state. So we must fight against that happening and I say happening and not recurring because I don't think it is a continuation of wartime anti-Semitism but rather a part of the post-communist search for a scapegoat in times of poverty and frustration. If we accept it as a historical phenomenon, then we don't understand its present origins and are poorly armed to combat it."

As a Sorbonne student in the 1950s, Geremek became a disciple and friend of Fernand Braudel, a leader of the Annales school of history which emphasizes the study of the records of everyday life as opposed to the deeds of the great. Looking back, he says it was normal that he should become a labor organizer and resistant to Poland's totalitarian regime, although for a long time he tried to separate his work as a historian from his political engagement.

"I remember being annoyed that an Italian historian said he found Geremek the politician in my history of poverty. Then I realized he was right because he said he found in my book a certain distastefulness and the state. It is this distastefulness that drew me into the resistance and that makes my present life as politician difficult."

Arrested several times, Geremek found the two sides of his life joined when he spent the year 1982 in jail. "There was the uncertainty about what would happen to us but also — I hardly dare say it — a sort of intellectual curiosity satisfied because I had read Foucault on the birth of prisons, I had studied the prisons of the Middle Ages, and suddenly I was in one. It was fascinating. Forget it? No. Think of it as last time? I don't think so." A very private man, he changes the subject. "That's all in the past, I don't want to be a professional war veteran."

Having been in the limelight with Solidarity, Poland has faded as interest has shifted to the collapse of the former



Bronislaw Geremek

Soviet Union. Geremek finds this understandable but disturbing.

"People forget that Poland is a sort of laboratory experiment for all the Eastern countries. If economic and political reforms don't work in Poland, they won't work in Russia, Belarus or Ukraine. If in Poland there is a movement to an authoritarian government, it is probable that the same thing will happen in the former Soviet Union. "So I think if you are trying to help, you help first those who help themselves, which is the case of Poland. People don't realize that Poland is at a dangerous crossroad. Transformation to a market economy is taking place but public finances are in crisis. That means there aren't funds for social services, education and health. And that means that the demagogues will easily find a clientele. There is a risk that the reforms will stop and evolution end."

Reluctant politician that he is, Geremek believes that an intellectual can help instill a notion of citizenship into people who have never known a democratic regime.

"The problem is to show the young how they can become citizens — not the objects of power but the subjects of power. I do know young people who don't try to leave Poland to earn more elsewhere, who don't think only in terms of consumer products, and who believe that the market economy is an adventure, a human adventure in the good sense. I think people must have their interests and their interests can coincide with high principles."

Geremek will be 60 years old next month and would like to go back to studying history rather than making it. A year ago he decided to give up politics, then he found he couldn't. "There were young people who said if you leave it means you have been broken and if you have been broken what is the point of our trying? Or it means that you have failed and you are abandoning us. And so," Geremek said, "I continued."

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